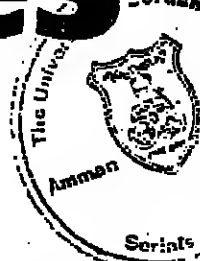


GCC to discuss Arab solidarity

ABHA, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will discuss how they can help restore Arab solidarity, according to statements made Sunday on the eve of a conference of the ministers by Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Youssef Al Alawi. The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman, in an alliance seeking collective security and economic unity. As the ministers converged on this Saudi summer resort town for their 15th meeting since the creation of the GCC, Mr. Alawi was quoted as saying they would discuss "how to break the complications besetting the Arab situation... and deliberate what assistance the GCC can provide to find a reasonable minimum of Arab solidarity." Rifts in the Arab ranks have held up the convening of an Arab summit conference for more than three years.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Syndicate Foundation
 جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرأى



Palestinians favour modified 242

JERUSALEM (R) — More than 70 per cent of the Palestinians in occupied territories would recognise Israel's right to exist in exchange for the return of their occupied land and self-determination, according to a weekend survey in Al Bayader Al Siassi, a newspaper in Arab East Jerusalem. The poll said the 70 per cent favoured modifying U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 to include Palestinian self-determination. The resolution, adopted after the 1967 Arab-Israel war, calls for a return of the occupied Arab territory. Of the 1,257 people interviewed, 83 per cent favoured strengthening ties between Palestinians and Jordan, 78 per cent favoured talks with Israel's peace movement, and 73 per cent wanted to start a dialogue with the United States, the weekly newspaper said.

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King congratulates new Italian president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable to the newly-elected Italian president, Francesco Cossiga, congratulating him on being elected to the new post. In his cable the King expressed hope that under the leadership of Mr. Cossiga Italian-Jordanian friendship will be bolstered for the benefit of both peoples. The King wished President Cossiga success in the leadership of his people and more prosperity and progress for Italy.

Finance minister in Bahrain to sign loan agreement

BAHRAIN (R) — Finance Minister Hanna Odeh arrived here Sunday with Central Bank Governor Hussein Assem, the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency reported. The minister is expected Monday to sign a \$215 million syndicated loan agreement with a group of Arab and international banks, the agency said.

Hunger strike continues at Juncid prison

AMMAN (Petra) — A hunger strike by Arab prisoners in the Juncid prison in Nabulus entered its third consecutive day Sunday in protest against harsh and bad conditions inside the prison and torture by the Israelis. Various societies and trade unions in the occupied West Bank have appealed to international organisations to interfere to end these practices, and to improve the conditions of detainees in Israeli prisons.

Ozal, Kuwaiti emir hold talks

KUWAIT (AP) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal stopped over in Kuwait Sunday on his return trip from China and held an official round of talks with the emir on the situation in the region and bilateral relations, the Turkish ambassador reported.

Minister says only 5 political detainees in Pakistan jails

ISLAMABAD (R) — Interior Minister Mohammad Aslam Khattak said Sunday Pakistan was holding only five political prisoners and those who were ill might be released. He told the senate he would study the cases of the five to see whether their activities were aimed against the country's integrity and security. Mr. Khattak ordered an inquiry into the number of political prisoners last month after a National Assembly member contested his statement that there were only seven in Pakistan.

American 'spy' arrested in Manila

MANILA (AP) — An American alleged to belong to a "Soviet spy ring" has been arrested by intelligence agents at the U.S. Subic Bay navy base near Manila, the Manila newspaper Pahayagang Malaya (Free Press) reported Sunday.

Grenades explode at mosque in Jaffa

2 other blasts rock Tel Aviv suburbs

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Unidentified men, believed to be Jewish terrorists, Sunday hurled two handgrenades at the Hassan Beq Mosque in Jaffa and reports said the explosions did not cause any injuries or damages.

Five people were injured in two other explosions in Tel Aviv suburbs and Israeli police said they arrested seven suspects shortly after the blasts.

Reporting the attack on the Hassan Beq Mosque in Jaffa, Radio Israel said a third grenade was found inside a suitcase near the mosque.

The mosque, which has been in a state of disrepair since 1948, is a constant target of Jewish extremist attacks aimed at Muslim holy sites in the occupied Arab territories.

The mosque attack followed a threat by a youth against a Hassan Beq guard Saturday telling him to stop renovations on the building.

Lebanese child dies in SLA fire in Litani River

BEIRUT (AP) — A 14-year-old Lebanese was killed and another wounded Sunday when a group of children swimming in the Litani River on the edge of Israel's "security zone" in South Lebanon came under machine-gun and mortar fire, sources said.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said they believed the firing came from positions manned by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia on the southern bank of the river near the village of Yohmor, five kilometres northwest of the Israeli border.

The dead child was taken to the Hamoud hospital in the southern port of Sidon and was identified by relatives as Jamal Oleik. His relatives said he went swimming in the morning with friends when he was killed.

The sources said Oleik was among seven children swimming in the river when the mortar and heavy machine gun fire shooting took place at 3:20 p.m. (1220 GMT) Sunday.

The seriously wounded child and three others with minor injuries were taken to a hospital in Sidon, hospital officials said.

The Israeli army, which withdrew most of its soldiers from South Lebanon last month after a three-year occupation, maintains a force of "observers and advisers" in South Lebanon.

The SLA controls the "security zone" that stretches through a narrow strip from the Mediterranean coast in the west to the foothills of Mount Hermon in the east.

Reuters adds: Israeli troops shooting automatic rifles searched a southern Lebanese village at dawn Sunday after a bomb exploded near SLA militiamen, security sources in the south said.

The bomb exploded Saturday night near a position of the SLA militia in Braasht village, where an Israeli mobile patrol Sunday carried out a 45-minute search.

Israel gives 'special status' to 'Eilat

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's cabinet Sunday approved turning the Red Sea port of Eilat into a free trade zone to bolster tourism and commerce, a cabinet statement said. Tax relief for residents and businesses and duty-free shops for tourists are expected to cost the government \$6 million a year in lost revenues. Taba, a narrow beach strip south of Eilat claimed by Egypt but controlled by Israel, will not come under the special tax status, the cabinet statement said.

Israel Radio said.

The other two explosions Sunday were at a bus stop and a hitchhiking post in the Tel Aviv area.

The first explosion occurred at about 6 a.m. (0300 GMT) at a bus stop in the southern Tel Aviv suburb of Holon and wounded four men and a woman, Israel Radio and a police official who demanded anonymity reported.

The radio said the bomb in Holon had been placed in a plastic bag hidden in some bushes and exploded when there were relatively few people at the bus stop. It said 20 people in the area were detained for questioning after the attack.

The radio said three of the wounded were released from hospital after treatment and that two others with slight injuries to their arms and legs were admitted to hospital.

The second bombing occurred an hour later at a hitchhiking post used by soldiers on a main road near Petah Tikva, 12 kilometres northeast of Tel Aviv. There were no injuries, the police said.

Police said later a youth was arrested in connection with the attack on the mosque and seven Palestinians were detained as suspects for the other blasts.

Police rounded up 245 people after the two bombings, but later released all but seven. Six residents of the occupied Gaza Strip towns of Gaza and Khan Yunis were being held in connection with the bombing in Holon and a 17-year-old from the Gaza Strip refugee camp of Jaalab was detained for further questioning about the bombing at the hitchhiking post, police said.

Karami seeks Syrian help to restore security

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Sunday his government was "defunct to a great extent" and urged Syrian help to restore security in Beirut, the official Syrian News Agency (SANA) reported.

Mr. Karami is here for Syrian-mediated talks with Lebanese Shi'ite, Sunni and Druze leaders on ways to halt clashes between Muslim groups in west Beirut and to revive Christian-Muslim political dialogue, Syrian political sources said.

SANA said Mr. Karami had preliminary talks Sunday with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Kasm.

Mr. Assad earlier met Lebanese Parliament Speaker Hussein Al Hussein following talks Saturday with cabinet minister Nabih Berri, leader of Lebanon's Shi'ite Amal militia.

"Legitimacy should carry out its role in Lebanon," Mr. Karami said on arrival. "It is defunct to a great extent — I mean, in the parliament and cabinet. We shall work for resumption of normalcy and security."

Sunni Muslim spiritual leader, Sheikh Hassan Khaled, and Druze head Walid Junblatt, leader of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia and a cabinet minister, were also due in Damascus Sunday.

The talks, called the "greater Islamic conference" by Lebanese newspapers, were expected to last until Monday.

Diplomats said Syria, the main powerbroker in Lebanon, was giving priority to security arrangements in mainly Muslim west Beirut, where fierce clashes have

erupted between Shi'ite forces and PSP and Sunni militiamen.

"Fragmentation is Syria's biggest worry in west Beirut," where Syria is closely allied with political and military leaders, a Western diplomat said.

He said of particular concern to Syria were recent clashes between Amal and the PSP, two of the largest militias in Lebanon which up to now have shared control over west Beirut.

Rival militiamen also have staged hit-and-run attacks against positions held by Amal and Shi'ite units of the Lebanese Army's Sixth Brigade deployed in west Beirut.

Political sources said Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt were expected to meet Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam together Sunday.

The sources said Mr. Khaddam was likely to press them and Mr. Karami to resume talks with Lebanese Christian leaders in the hope of reviving the "national unity" government, which has not met for months because of militia fighting.

Depending on the success of the talks here, Syria hoped to end fighting on the "green line" dividing west Beirut and the mostly Christian east, the sources said.

Road crossings between the two sides have been closed for weeks because of sniping and small-arms clashes.

Mr. Khaddam told Lebanese reporters Saturday Syria might push for a Christian-Muslim conference if current talks were successful, "to create one national position for a united Arab Lebanon."

Conte says coup leader caught, will be executed

CONAKRY, Guinea (Agencies) — President Lansana Conte told a cheering crowd Sunday that Col. Diara Traore, leader of last week's abortive coup, was arrested earlier in the day "and will be tried and executed shortly."

Col. Traore, a former prime minister, went into hiding after loyal troops had crushed his attempt to seize power in the West African nation Friday, while Col. Conte was out of the country. A gendarmier officer told reporters Col. Traore and 18 other leading conspirators were seized when people betrayed their hideouts during a nationwide manhunt.

Col. Conte, who flew back from nearby Togo immediately after learning of the coup, addressed a mass meeting of more than 50,000 gathered in front of the People's Palace in the Guinean capital.

The president said he had decided that Col. Traore and his co-conspirators were to be shot by firing squad without delay, adding:

"If anyone wants to intercede on their behalf in the name of human rights, he had better do it today, because tomorrow will be too late."

Col. Conte said Col. Traore, who had not been seen since Thursday, had been handed over by accomplices, but did not go into details. (Earlier story on page 8).

The president said that all those who would have formed a government had the coup succeeded would be tried and executed if found guilty.

He said some former members of the regime of late dictator Ahmad Sekou Toure, detained since Col. Conte seized power in an April 1984 coup, would be treated in the same way.

A number of key officials and relatives of Mr. Sekou Toure have been awaiting trial since last year's coup and until now Col. Conte had ruled out execution.



NEW SECURITY: Lebanese government forces check the baggage passengers boarding a plane of the Middle East Airlines (MEA) Sunday after the government imposed new security measures at Beirut airport in the wake of a wave of hijackings and U.S. moves to force the closure of the airport (AP wirephoto)

Jordan welcomes increased scientific cooperation, Hassan tells conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is open to suggestions by the world scientific community and stands ready to engage in collaborative programmes at regional and global levels, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has told a conference on international cooperation in sciences.

In a message he sent to the "Conference on South-South and South-North Cooperation in Sciences" held in Trieste, Italy, on Friday, the Crown Prince said Jordan "has played a constructive role in regional growth and international cooperation in a variety of fields."

Although Jordan is a small country, the Prince said, "it has made a strenuous effort in strengthening its science and technology infrastructure."

Referring to the central theme of the conference, he said a general realisation that all in the

North and South will benefit from the free exchange of science and technical knowhow "is an important step along the path of the interdependence we all seek."

Following is the full text of the Crown Prince's message:

It gives me great pleasure to send my greetings and best wishes to you all on the occasion of the Conference on South-South and South-North Cooperation in Sciences. The Third World Academy of Sciences deserves our gratitude for bringing together such an outstanding group of world-renowned scientists and research administrators to discuss a subject whose impact on the future of mankind can be ignored only at our collective peril. Appreciation is also due to the other sponsors of the conference for their vision in supporting a dialogue of crucial importance between and among the nations of the North and

South.

A few days ago in Geneva, I had the privilege — and awesome responsibility — of addressing the Groupe de Bellerive Colloquium on nuclear war. I spoke there of the moral responsibility of scientists and questioned the use of knowledge whose main purpose is to destroy. To the North, I said: "The World needs food, not bombs", and to the South, "Let us turn swords into ploughshares". Reading the objectives of your conference and pursuing the topics for discussion, I am delighted and heartened that your deliberations could provide answers both to my questions and my pleas, which I know I share with the vast majority in our troubled world today.

It would be presumptuous on my part to suggest a focus or a

(Continued on page 3)

Pro-Iranian Afghans blamed for Quetta violence

ISLAMABAD (R) — Twenty-five people were killed after radical Afghan Shi'ites opened fire on police trying to block a hanned march in the Pakistani city of Quetta on Saturday, officials said Sunday.

Refugees armed with Kalashnikov automatic rifles fired from rooftops in Quetta's Shi'ite suburb of Marriahad when police tried to stop about 5,000 Shi'ites marching into the city, they said.

Thirteen policemen and 12 Shi'ite protesters were killed in a gunfight lasting several hours, said one official, who asked not to be named.

The government said Saturday night three protesters and two policemen died in the battle, sparked by a national Shi'ite protest day to press for religious demands as a minority.

The officials said the Afghans appeared to be members of several radical pro-Iranian Shi'ite groups operating in the central Afghan area of Hazarajat and among Hazara settlers in Quetta.

"It was a free-for-all, a stampede," one Quetta resident told Reuters by telephone. "Kalashnikovs were firing all over. Some bombs were thrown too."

Pakistani Shi'ites held a protest march Saturday to demand complete freedom for their traditional mourning processions, which the majority Sunni Muslims disapprove, and propagation of Shi'ite beliefs in the media.

Shi'ites, who are in the majority in neighbouring Iran, make up about 15 per cent of Pakistan's 95 million population. They frequently clash with the Sunnis, especially in Karachi.

The officials said Marriahad, a grimy neighbourhood where many shops display portraits of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was tense Sunday but no incidents were reported.

Israel to launch publicity campaign on economic steps

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres' cabinet decided Sunday to launch a publicity campaign to encourage Israelis to accept harsh economic austerity measures which have prompted angry street riots and strikes.

Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin confirmed that the 25-member body agreed to the campaign, but said the details were still being discussed. He said the cabinet empowered Education Minister Yitzhak Navon to draw up a publicity plan.

The measures approved during a 24-hour government session July 2 nearly doubled prices of subsidised food items and devalued the shekel by 18.8 per cent, thus eroding workers' salaries by an estimated 25 per cent.

The steps, which include plans

to cut \$750 million from the \$23 billion annual budget, were applauded by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who has demanded tougher Israeli measures as a condition for forwarding additional emergency aid.

Israel Radio reported that Mr. Peres proposed increasing government advertisements on state television and radio stations to combat critical reporting by the Israeli media.

Mr. Peres and other ministers blamed the local news media for creating the impression that "the burden was not being shared" by all social classes. Absorption Minister Yaacov Tur said.

The government already has been running brief advertisements with interviews of Israelis who support the measures.

U.S. Congress poised to impose sanctions against South Africa

WASHINGTON (R) — American pressure on South Africa to end apartheid looks set to intensify this week as Congress moves closer to tough sanctions. The Republican-led Senate, in a debate starting Monday, is preparing legislation that would be a sharp rebuff to President Reagan's cautious approach to Pretoria's policies.

Barring last-minute hitches, the Senate action would send a strong signal to the White-ruled government that Congress wants reforms to the apartheid system.

"It is obvious that strong, punitive measures directed at the South African government are necessary to stop the abhorrent treatment of the black majority," said Republican Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky.

Recently, the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed a bill for sanctions against South Africa, by 295 votes to 127.

House members approved economic curbs last year, but Congress adjourned before Senate action and the measure died.

The measure that recently cleared the house is considered slightly stronger, and the plan before the Senate is seen as a tough bill.

The Senate bill won approval in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by 16 votes to one, surprising analysts who had expected a two-year delay on any sanctions.

Both the house and Senate versions would prohibit new U.S. bank loans to the South African government, prevent sales of U.S. computers and technology that South African military or police could use in enforcing racial laws and stop U.S. nuclear technology exports.

Both bills would also prevent American firms from making new investments or expanding their operations in South Africa and would prohibit imports of South African kruggerand gold coins.

The house bill would apply these latter sanctions immediately unless South Africa quickly enacted reforms, ranging from letting black workers live near their families to allowing blacks to vote.

Under the Senate version, the new investment and kruggerand sanctions would not be imposed for 18 months to give South Africa

Delegation leaves for talks in Tunis on Palestinian refugees

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's delegation to a meeting of Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees left for Tunis Sunday.

The delegation is led by Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Jatanani. In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Mr. Jatanani said delegates from Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Arab League will take part in the meeting in addition to a representative of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation.

Subjects to be discussed during the meeting, he said, include the recurrent deficit in the budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees in the light of the agency's annual report, Mr. Jatanani said.

The agency is facing a grave crisis over the budget deficit. It has already adopted several measures to make up for the \$67 million deficit in its 1985 budget and brought down the shortfall to \$20 million last month.

The agency, which has been issuing repeated appeals for international aid to make up for the deficit, is also reportedly drawing up further austerity measures.

Mr. Jatanani said Sunday the Jordanian delegation to the Tunis meeting will submit two memos dealing with the condition of Arab inhabitants in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and the Israeli colonisation programme in the occupied lands.

Arab League Assistant Secretary General Dr. Mohammad Al Farrar has said that the seven-day meeting, due to open on Monday, will also discuss facilities to be offered to Palestinians for settling down and working in Arab states hosting them.

Quoted by the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al Itihad, Dr. Farrar said that the delegates will discuss the formation of an Arab League committee to discuss this issue.

The meeting is also scheduled to discuss the results of an international seminar on settlements, held in Washington in April.

Jordan's delegation to the meeting includes the director of the Studies Department at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

INSIDE

- * Sudan to put Numeiri on trial in absentia, page 2
- * Five-year plan will boost economy, create more jobs, minister says, page 3
- * What hope for peace in the Mideast, by Hugh Caradon, page 4
- * Newest cancer drug gets favourable results in Japan, page 5
- * Becker takes Wimbledon crown, page 6
- * Oil minister warns of anarchy in market, page 7
- * Gandhi rejects no-war pact with Pakistan, page 8

Sudan to put Numeiri on trial in absentia

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan will ask Egypt to extradite deposed President Jaafar Numeiri, but will try him in his absence if — as appears likely — Cairo does not hand him over, Prime Minister Al Gazouli Dafa Allah has said.

The official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) quoted Mr. Dafa Allah Sunday saying the extradition of Numeiri, who he said had "committed many crimes and oppressed the Sudanese people for 16 years," was sought by popular consensus.

If not brought back, he would be tried in his absence, the prime minister added, without specifying charges.

Diplomats said Mr. Dafa Allah, caretaker head of government under supervision of a military council, was apparently responding to popular agitation for Mr. Numeiri to be punished.

Some 40,000 student-led demonstrators marched on Egypt's embassy on Thursday demanding his return. They called Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who says Egypt's constitution forbids extradition of political fugitives, a "Zionist agent."

Agitation for Numeiri's return is led by a committee of student and trade union radicals who organised a series of strikes and protests that provoked the April 6 army coup. It was staged as Numeiri stopped in Cairo on his way home from a U.S. visit.

Declaring that Numeiri would be tried in his absence if extradition could not be obtained, Mr. Dafa Allah said however Sudan wanted to meet its people's wishes without severing "intimate ties" with Egypt.

Cairo-based diplomats said Egypt, while loyal to a tradition that it is a secure sanctuary, is worried that the Numeiri issue could impair relations and help promote Libyan influence in Sudan.

Sudan's location astride the middle reaches of the Nile River makes it of great strategic importance to Egypt.

In other moves in response to

grievances aired by the student-union action committee, the government cut the price of diesel fuel by about 20 per cent Saturday night and said it had decided to use any available army vehicles to help move food to famine victims in west Sudan.

The activists had expressed impatience at lack of action to cut prices — inflation in near-bankrupt Sudan is running at about 60 per cent a year — and that the government was not doing enough to assist the starving in

Sudan, where army leader Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaredah has said a million children may die.

On Numeiri, activists say Egypt's laws forbidding extradition of political refugees could be circumvented if criminal charges were brought. They allege Numeiri had a "treasonable" role in the exodus to Israel following Sudan last year of Ethiopian Falasha Jews.

But diplomats in Cairo said Mr. Mubarak was unlikely to be swayed by that argument.



PROTEST IN ISRAEL: About a thousand demonstrators protest in Tel Aviv Saturday against the Israeli government's new economic austerity plan. The slogan reads "More for the economy".

"Less for weapons", and "war and conquest are farbers of economic ruins." The protest was organised by Israel's small Communist Party (AP wirephoto).

Fadlallah warns U.S. against retaliation

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Senior Shiite Muslim cleric Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah was quoted Sunday saying a U.S. attack on Lebanon in retaliation for last month's TWA hijacking would only provoke more hatred and revenge against America.

Fadlallah's remarks followed the charge in the government-run Syrian newspaper *Tishrin* that U.S. President Ronald Reagan appeared to be "preparing for a revengeful invasion" of Lebanon. *Tishrin* also warned Mr. Reagan in its Saturday editorial that "he will pay a dear price for every foolish decision" on the Middle East crisis.

The editorial further accused Mr. Reagan of renegeing on promises given to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad by threatening Lebanon.

It was Mr. Assad's mediation that helped gain the release last month of the final 39 Americans held captive by the hijackers. Meanwhile, Lebanese Muslim leaders were gathering in Damascus for talks with Syrian officials on ways to improve security in the Muslim sector of the Lebanese capital and to end inter-Muslim feuding. Security at Beirut Air-

port also was to be discussed. Shiite cabinet minister Nabih Berri and Druze leader Walid Junblatt arrived earlier and held separate meetings with Mr. Assad and Syrian Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam, the official Syrian Arab news agency (SANA) said. Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini, a Shiite, also met Mr. Khaddam, SANA said.

Fadlallah is believed to be the "supreme spiritual guide" of the radical Shiite "Hezbollah" (Party of God) which was blamed for the June 14 hijacking of TWA plane and the hostage taking. Fadlallah denies he is a leader of the group.

Fadlallah was quoted in a statement published by the leftist *As Safir* newspaper as saying the United States may be planning a retaliatory strike on Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, where a number of Shiite radical groups have their training camps.

"It won't achieve anything but more hatred toward the policy of the United States, and more tension that forces people to express it with whatever means they bear, legitimate or illegitimate," Fadlallah was quoted as saying.

The U.S. administration has said it would keep its options open for military action against "terrorism."

U.S. intelligence officials have said they believe Fadlallah was the mastermind of a number of attacks against U.S. and other Western institutions in the Middle East.

Those include the April 18, 1983, bombing of the U.S. embassy in Beirut, and the twin bombing of U.S. and French military installations in Beirut Oct. 23, 1983. Over 300 people were killed in the attacks.

Fadlallah said in the *As Safir* statement that "the United States is able to hit a party or movement or kill a senior national symbol, but it won't be able to conquer an entire movement."

He added: "It (the people) will emerge from under the rubble waving the victory sign to teach the children the first lesson in politics that bears the banner of death to America."

Fadlallah was unhurt last May when a car bomb exploded near his home in Beirut's southern suburb of Bir Al Abed. More than 80 people were killed in the bombing, which published reports in the United States later linked to a Lebanese group indirectly had ties to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Papal conspiracy defendant returns to Turkey

ISTANBUL (R) — A defendant in the papal shooting conspiracy trial, Bekir Celenk, arrived unexpectedly in Turkey Saturday night from Bulgaria, state radio said Sunday.

Police took him away after he stepped off a Bulgarian airliner from Sofia just before midnight, but there was no immediate word what would happen to him.

Celenk is one of five Turks and three Bulgarians being tried in Rome, four in absentia, on charges of involvement in the 1981 St. Peter's Square attack on Pope John Paul.

Another of the Turks on trial in Rome is Mehmet Ali Agca, already convicted of the shooting, who is said in the indictment to have been recruited to kill the Pope by Celenk in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

Celenk left Turkey, where he is wanted on smuggling charges, after the 1980 military coup.

At the airport, he said nothing about the charges against him. "I missed my country," he said.

In Sofia, the official Bulgarian News Agency BTA carried a statement saying Celenk was allowed to leave after an investigation by the Bulgarian authorities found no "proofs of any participation by Celenk in the attempt on the Pope."

Police officials in Istanbul declined to comment on Celenk's sudden return home. They said a press release may be issued in the next few days on the matter.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Sudanese jet makes emergency landing

DOHA (R) — A Sudanese airliner with 153 passengers and nine crew made an emergency landing at Doha Airport Saturday after one of its engines caught fire. Its captain said Sunday. Amin Ali Khair told Reuters nobody was hurt and the blaze was extinguished. The plane, a Boeing 707 of Sudan Airways, was on a flight from Abu Dhabi to Khartoum.

Bomb injures 4 in Tehran

LONDON (R) — Four people were slightly injured and traffic was disrupted for 10 minutes by a bomb blast in central Tehran Sunday, the Iranian News Agency IRNA said. IRNA received in London, said the bomb exploded under a parked car on the northern side of Imam Khomeini Square. It said the four injured by the "concussion bomb" were all pedestrians and that the windows of a nearby building were shattered. A number of suspects were arrested, it added. The bomb was the fifth to explode in Tehran this year. The last bomb exploded in a south eastern suburb on June 22, wounding five people.

Kurdish commander killed in Iran

LONDON (R) — An operational commander of the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) has been killed in a clash with Iranian forces in the northwestern province of Kurdistan, Iran's National News Agency IRNA reported. IRNA said the commander, whom it named only as Alkar, was killed with some of his men during fighting in the Baneh and Saqqez areas. The agency gave no further details. Kurdish guerrillas have fought the Tehran government for decades, seeking autonomy for their mountain homeland.

Kohl starts 3-day official visit to Turkey Tuesday

ANKARA (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl starts a three-day visit to Turkey on Tuesday, the first by a West European head of government since the 1980 military coup.

Turkish and West German officials said his talks with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal were expected to focus on Turkey's strained ties with the European Community, defence and other bilateral issues.

Mr. Kohl, to be accompanied on the three-day trip by Foreign Affairs State Secretary Juergen Ruffus, will also meet President Kenan Evren and other officials, including Defence Minister Zeki Yavuzturk.

The officials said the rights of some 500,000 Turks working in West Germany and a million family members were likely to be a key issue in Mr. Kohl's talks with Mr. Ozal.

West German government spokesman Friedhelm Ost said in Bonn on Friday the visit was intended primarily as a demonstration of close Turkish-West German ties.

Main topics would be cultural cooperation, reintegrating children of Turkish workers when they return to Turkey from West Germany, economic ties and Turkey's relations with the European Community, and its position in the Council of Europe, he said.

Ankara and Bonn agreed in principle last year on a plan for Turkish workers to use their West German home loan savings to qualify for mortgages on property in Turkey.

But it has yet to be implemented and diplomatic sources say Ankara is unhappy at some proposed details.

Discussions are already underway between experts, but West German officials said Turkey would need to be able to export the machines to Middle East states, to make the project viable — something Bonn would not permit.

Commercial ties are also expected to figure high in the talks. West Germany is Turkey's biggest trading partner but there are no major trade issues between them.

Fahd welcomes Saudi astronaut

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Waves of Saudi Arabian men and children, chanting religious hymns and waving swords, jubilantly greeted the homecoming of the "first Arab Muslim astronaut."

Prince Sultan bin Salman, who participated in the U.S. space shuttle, "Discovery" last month.

They shouted in a unison "Allah Akbar," God is Great, as King Fahd stepped forward to embrace his nephew, who bent over the king's hand and kissed it in the Arab tradition.

Prince Sultan also hugged his father, Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz, the governor of Riyadh.

The king then conferred the collar of King Abdul Aziz on the astronaut, whose space flight was deemed a "victory" for Islam.

Bedouin swordsmen and tribal dancers meanwhile gyrated and sang, while desert drummers beat Arab melodies.

Television and radio announcers echoed official and newspaper editorial, bestests to turn Prince Sultan's "feat" into impetus for Muslims to revive the medieval "glory" of Islamic sciences.

They called the astronaut "the falcon of Arabia."

"Muslims of the early days were pioneers in the seas, ground and

air," said one announcer. "Sultan's feat is not without precedent. It should mark the reawakening of Arab and Muslim scientists to the ancient glories of their forebears."

Visibly moved by the emotional popular welcome, the king and his brothers flanked Prince Sultan as he walked along a red carpet at the Taif Airport, where the astronaut's plane landed after a flight from the U.S.

"This is a day of pride, a moment of exaltation," shouted one speaker. "This is the herald of a return to greatness, a rebirth of glory and esteem."

The king two weeks ago became the first monarch ever to make an extra-terrestrial telephone contact, calling the Saudi astronaut in Discovery.

People chanted "Sultan, Sultan, the harbinger of hope, the forerunner of triumph," as they waved swords and beat drums. "Allah willing, the nation now has a high aspiration to work for," said one announcer. "A hero is born unto us, an example to be emulated, a bounty from Allah to be appreciated and promoted."

The Saudi nation, snugly immersed in the day-to-day task of improving their standard of living, have evidently been trying to overcome the boredom of affluence

by trying to rejuvenate their nationalism and faith in God.

Prince Sultan's space flight was generally seen here as not merely a successful scientific accomplishment but also as a challenge to push the oil-rich, desert kingdom into the 21st Century's scientific upsurge.

Editorialists have been harping on the theme of medieval Islamic achievements in the domains of scientific research. Some stressed the fact that the early Arabs were masters of sea navigation, pointing out that the term Amir Al-Bahr, or prince of the sea, was borrowed by the French from the Arabs to become admiral, and later by the English to become admiral.

Others marshalled the "vast vocabulary" that went into Western languages from the Arabic — such as traffic, tariff, alchemy, algebra, and others — to show the influence that early Muslim scientists had on modern Western sciences.

The king led a celebration on the airport compound, where Crown Prince Abdullah, Defence Minister Prince Sultan and other high ranking members of the Royal Family participated in the traditional Arabian sword dance.

Expelled Syrian diplomat leaves U.K.

LONDON (R) — A Syrian diplomat ordered out of Britain in a row over a London apartment flew out with his wife and three daughters Sunday, vowing never to return.

"I am pleased to be going home," Ahmad Walid Rajab told reporters at London's Heathrow

Airport. "I don't ever intend to come back, absolutely not."

Britain expelled Rajab, a second secretary, after he used his diplomatic immunity to ignore a court order to leave a flat rented from a London couple in the man's Kensington district.

The British government intervened after the couple appealed to Judge Elizabeth to help them get their home back.

"They don't have any sense about the subject," Rajab said of the government. "Of course I feel hard done by, but no matter."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
773111	639, 720, 1413 KHz
MAIN CHANNEL	07:00 Newsweek 07:30 Wimbledon Report 07:45 Hunger 07:55 Reflections 08:30 World News 08:40 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 08:50 Letterbox 08:45 Recording of the Week 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Memory 10:00 World News 10:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 10:30 Sarah and Company 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 A Life 11:30 Pictures 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Sarah and Company 12:40 Look Ahead 12:45 Wimbledon Report 13:00 News Summary 13:15 Science in Action 13:30 Music Now 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 Wines of the Great Companies 14:30 Album Time 15:00 Radio News 15:15 Brain of Britain 1985 15:45 Sport Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 Radio: The 45 17:00 Outlook 17:45 The Poem 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Patrick Marry's Music Box 18:45 Wines of the Great Companies 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 A Future for the Past 19:30 Hunger 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 Book Choice 20:15 A Future for the Past 20:40 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Hooper Day 22:00 Outlook 22:45 Peaches' Choice 23:00 World News 23:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sports International 24:00 News Summary; Network U.K. 06:15 Sound of the Seventies 06:30 Rock Salad 01:00 World News: The World Today 01:25 Book Choice 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News 02:09 Commentary 02:15 A Future for the Past 02:30 Brain of Britain 1985
FOREIGN CHANNEL	17:45 French Film: Boite aux lettres 19:00 News in French 19:30 Sport Magazine (French) 19:50 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Comedy: Who is the Boss 21:00 Canadian Film 21:10 Charles Endell 22:00 News in English 22:30 Wilkes
RADIO JORDAN	855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW Tel: 77411-19
07:00 Light Music	07:30 Newsweek
07:45 Morning Show	08:00 News Summary
08:05 Sports Round-up	08:15 Pop Session Contd.
08:30 News Summary	08:45 Pop Session Contd.
08:55 News Bulletin	09:00 News Bulletin
09:15 Over a Cup of Tea	09:30 News Bulletin
09:45 Concert Hour	10:00 News Bulletin
10:05 News Summary	10:15 News Bulletin
10:30 News Bulletin	10:45 News Bulletin
10:55 News Bulletin	11:05 News Bulletin
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23:35 News Bulletin	23:45 News Bulletin
23:55 News Bulletin	24:00 News Bulletin

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUIS

- * Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.
- * Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

CINEMA

"Les aventures de Tintin" at 11:00 a.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

VIDEO

* A video film on research at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

TODAY'S EVENTS

CULTURAL CENTRES

- Royal Cultural Centre .. tel. 6610267
- American Centre .. 644371
- British Council .. 6361478
- French Cultural Centre .. 637009
- Goethe Institute .. 641993
- Soviet Cultural Centre .. 644203
- Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049
- Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777
- Haya Arts Centre .. 665195
- Hussein Youth City .. 6671816
- Y.W.C.A. .. 641793
- Y.W.M.C.A. .. 664251
- Amman Municipal Library .. 637111
- University of Jordan Library .. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

JUREN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport at Tel. 332045, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

- 08:15 Agaba (RJ)
- 08:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
- 08:45 Kuwait (RJ)
- 08:55 Cairo (RJ)
- 09:05 Moscow, Dubai (RJ)
- 11:20 Laraca, Damascus (RJ)
- 12:20 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
- 12:30 Istanbul Ankara (TK)
- 14:05 Cairo (MS)
- 14:35 Kuwait (RJ)
- 16:10 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
- 17:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 17:15 Baghdad (IA)
- 18:30 Bangkok (RJ)
- 18:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)
- 18:30 Kuwait (RJ)
- 18:50 Bucharest (RJ)
- 19:00 Bangkok (RJ)
- 19:25 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
- 01:25 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

- 06:00 Frankfurt (LH)
- 07:00 Damascus, Athens (OA)
- 08:00 Agaba (RJ)
- 08:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 11:05 Bucharest (RJ)
- 12:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
- 12:15 Bahrain (RJ)
- 12:30 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
- 12:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
- 13:30 Kuwait (RJ)
- 13:30 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
- 14:00 Malajia (RJ)
- 14:15 Cairo (MS)
- 14:35 Kuwait (RJ)
- 17:40 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
- 18:30 Damascus, Laraca (RJ)
- 20:00 Kuwait (RJ)
- 20:40 Doha (RJ)
- 20:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
- 21:00 Cairo (RJ)
- 21:05 Jeddah (RJ)
- 21:15 Baghdad (RJ)
- 21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

PRAYER TIMES

- 03:55 Fajr
- 05:36 Sunrise
- 12:41 Dhuhr
- 16:22 Asr
- 19:46 Maghrib
- 21:26 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

Royal family, officials pay tribute to late King Talal

AMMAN (Petra) — To mark the 13th anniversary of the death of King Talal, father of His Majesty King Hussein, members of the Royal family and senior government, military and police officers Sunday visited the tomb of the late King, where they placed wreaths and read out verses of the Holy Koran.

Accompanying Their Highnesses Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, Prince Talal Ibn Moh-

ammad and Prince Ghazi Ibn Mohammad were Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Zaid Rifai, cabinet ministers, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Assem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Jordanian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, director generals of the Public Security, Intelligence and Civil Defence departments and a number of senior and high ranking military and police officers.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday confers with a joint delegation representing the government and

the General Federation of Jordanian Women (Petra photo)

Queen receives Jordan's delegation to United Nations conference on women

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor conferred at Al Ma'wa Palace Sunday with a joint delegation representing the government and the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) to the United Nations conference on women to be held in Nairobi, Kenya on July 10.

At the meeting the queen reviewed with the delegation members the Jordanian working papers to be presented to the conference and other topics which will be taken up by the delegates. The

queen wished the delegation total success in their mission. The meeting was attended by the queen's private secretary Ina'am Al Mufti.

The delegation is led by GFJW President Haifa Al Bashir who said before leaving for the conference that the delegates will discuss working papers dealing with the role of women and their contribution to world development and peace.

The Jordanian delegation, she said, will present a working paper

which will feature the role of Jordanian women and their contributions towards developing cultural and social life in Jordan and a general outlook of the Jordanian women's role in the future.

The delegates to the 10-day conference will review the achievements of women over the past decade and the present and future status of women and their role in developing cultural and social and economic life in their communities. Mrs. Bashir said.

U.S. groups to present cross-section of American culture at Jerash Festival

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Three showcases of American culture, filled with movement, colour and song, are to be staged at the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, scheduled to open on July 11 in the Greco-Roman city of Jerash.

According to American Centre Director of Programmes Christopher Datta, the three participating groups at the festival will be The Red Clay Ramblers, the Kawahadi Indian Dancers and the Brigham Young University Troupe who will present a cross section of American culture.

During an informal press conference held at the American Centre in Amman on Sunday, Mr. Datta explained "America is accused of cultural imperialism and this is an unfair accusation. This has led us to choose these three groups which will show the true face of American culture, art and heritage."

The Red Clay Ramblers for example, cover a wide spectrum of music from their base in old-time blues. Their presentation will include Irish music, early jazz, contemporary folk music, college glee-club tunes, Western swing,

gospel and bluegrass music. "We have stressed that their show will focus on Western-country music to emphasise one aspect of American culture," Mr. Datta explained.

The Kawahadi Indian Dancers, a group of Indian scouts from Texas state will stage a programme of American-Indian dance, music and folklore. Mr. Jack Bryant, director of the Kawahadi group said: "We have researched American-Indian culture as well as the typical costumes which were worn by these dancers and we thought this would be very interesting to present during the festival." The dances, he said, will cover a variety of Red Indian dances and songs depicted mainly from the mid-western and south-western states.

The Brigham Young University group will present a show of music, songs and dances including numbers representing various ethnic and regional U.S. groups. Their show, "To Jordan with Love" will include three Arabic songs especially prepared by the 40-member group for the festival audience, Mr. Datta said.

Camera team
The Brigham Young University

will also send a three-person camera team to document various aspects of the festival and this will be shown on American national broadcasting networks. Mr. Datta pointed out.

Although Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will be offering free transportation to all the participating groups and the festival's management will cover all the expenses, Brigham Young University will have to pay \$90,000 out of its budget to send their group and the camera-men-team over to Amman, he said. "The university will pay \$15,000 for the dance group and the documentation team is costing the university \$75,000, Mr. Datta added, "and this will result in excellent publicity for the festival back in America."

In response to a question on how these three American groups were chosen, Mr. Datta explained that Arts America, a Washington-based centre usually recruits different American performing groups.

The centre suggested several groups and Festival Director Mazen Armouti and Mr. Datta selected these three participants.

UNFPA population programmes contribute towards integrated social development

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Working in association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), although financially independent, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) offers its assistance to developing countries from a "population angle" as Mr. Adnan Raouf, resident representative for UNDP, UNFPA and for the World Food Programme (WFP) explained to the Jordan Times.

Mr. Raouf said that this population angle extends its concern beyond statistics and demography, to cover family planning, maternal and child health, communication and education, and population policy assistance, with all the problems related to either overpopulation or underpopulation, or with a rapid increase of population without a corresponding increase in economic production.

Established in 1969, UNFPA is the largest internationally funded source of assistance to population programmes in developing countries. Its work is concentrated in five main areas: Family planning; communication and education; basic data collection; population dynamics and the formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes.

Population census

The most important project UNFPA undertook in Jordan along these lines was a housing and population census in 1979. This census, which included levels of income and educational standards as well as the common population data, was an important tool for the country in order to assess its national population needs in respect of numbers, quality, potential and abilities, and enabled the government to formulate and carry out population policies and programmes which will affect the future development of the country.

UNFPA provided assistance to

this project in terms of U.N. expertise in census, systems analysis and demography and shared the cost of a new computer to enable the Statistics Department to process collected data. It also provided funds to cover some incentive wages and salaries, with a total financial contribution of \$2,350,036.

Presently, UNFPA in Jordan is working on the establishment of a Demographic Analysis and Research Unit (DARU). The general objective of this project is to assist institution-building in the field of demographic analysis and research at the Department of Statistics in order to meet the needs of planners and policy makers for demographic analysis, studies, projections and to enhance the integration of demographic factors and processes into development planning. The total financial contribution given by UNFPA to this project is \$367,000.

Mother, child centres

UNFPA has also been providing assistance for a number of years to mother and child centres in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO) in order to enable the government train adequate numbers of traditional birth attendants and other needed personnel for the mother and child health centres. UNFPA also assisted the establishment of 18 such centres, providing health and family planning education. UNFPA contributed \$968,138 to this project.

Other projects which UNFPA is still conducting in this country include the establishment of a demographic study programme at the University of Jordan, the promotion of population education in the organised sector, a comprehensive population development support programme for the country and a project of assistance to the Ministry of Social Development in establishing its various programmes and improving its institutional capabilities. Besides a financial contribution of

\$61,500, UNFPA assisted this last programme by providing the services of an expert to advise the Ministry of Social Development concerning its programmes relating to women, fertility and family health.

All the above mentioned programmes are due to end by the end of this year, and a new country programme will begin with the new year, based on the assessment of Jordan's basic needs in the field of population. Although Jordan is not included in the fifty-three countries which qualify as "priority countries" in its international administration, UNFPA contributed a total of \$7 million to the Kingdom over the past few years.

UNFPA assistance to Arab countries in general is continuing to expand, with major emphasis on family planning and education. Family planning includes family health, basic data collection and programmes for women. Migration is also of great concern to most of the countries of the region and UNFPA has supported study and research in this area.

Income, finances

Virtually all of UNFPA resources come in the form of voluntary contributions from governments, the majority of which make pledges on a yearly basis. In 1983 total pledges were \$130 million, and UNFPA allocations were \$117.4 million. Family planning work took up 46.1 per cent and communication and education programmes 14.4 per cent of the allocations. The fund's administrative costs for 1983 were 11.5 per cent of the total income.

UNFPA presents annually to the governing council a report on the previous year's work and a work plan which includes expected resources and expenditures for four years ahead. Major donors to the fund are the U.S.A., Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Five-year plan designed to boost economy, create new jobs, Nsour says

Planning Ministry committees revise development schemes, conduct nationwide field surveys

Government plans comprehensive projects for Balqa region

SALT (Petra) — The forthcoming national (1986/90) development plan is designed to expand Jordan's production capacity with the aim of developing the economy and creating new jobs and new income for all citizens, Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour said here Sunday.

He also said that the plan aims to create a suitable climate for the private sector to carry out various economic activities.

Speaking during a visit to Salt, the minister said that the five-year plan will enlist the cooperation of the public and the private sectors and local communities in every part of the country so that social justice can be realised.

Dr. Nsour, who was addressing a meeting of local governors in Balqa Governorate, said that the five-year plan has been worked out jointly by the public and private sectors and that it is being revised by special committees at the Ministry of Planning.

In the process of this revision, the committees are conducting field surveys of villages and population settlements in various regions of the Kingdom to gather information and data on industrial, commercial and trade sectors as well as the population in each area, the minister explained.

Each area will have a developmental council which will include representatives of public and municipal and village councils and persons representing the industrial, agricultural and businesses sectors, the minister said.

Public participation

He said these councils will examine the ministry's plans and present remarks and proposals and in this way public participation in the preparation of the five-year plan can be assured.

Also speaking at the meeting was Dr. Ahmad Abu Sheikha, director of the Regional Planning Department at the Ministry of Planning. He spoke about the preliminary surveys referred to by the minister which predict the expected annual growth rate in the population over the coming five years. The surveys also take into account natural resources, underground water resources, agricultural land, social health and educational services, as well as the availability of necessary services such as electricity, telephone and sewerage systems.

Dr. Abu Sheikha also pointed out that the governorate obtained a total of JD 13.8 million in loans between 1982 and 1984 from specialised credit agencies in addition to JD 6.2 million from the Housing Bank during the same period.

Projects for Balqa region

Dr. Abu Sheikha also outlined projects, proposed by various government departments, for the coming five-year plan to be carried out in Balqa Governorate. In the agricultural sector, Dr.

Abu Sheikha said that 7,000 dunums of land will be planted with forest trees every year within the plan and projects will be implemented for soil protection and developing nurseries and uplands in addition to other related services for land. These projects will cost nearly JD 51 million, he said. In the same period, he said, local farmers are expected to request loans totalling JD 18.6 million to develop their lands and to implement farming projects.

The five-year plan also includes establishing rural industries and the planting of fruit trees, developing the production of vegetables and tobacco and building warehouses for cooperative societies at a total estimated cost of JD 59 million. Dr. Abu Sheikha added.

He said that water and irrigation projects in the Jordan Valley will cost JD 108 million and the extension of the East Ghor Canal will cost JD 14.5 million. According to Dr. Abu Sheikha, the Water Authority of Jordan expects to carry out water projects in the governorate at a cost of JD 466 million in the coming five years.

Health centres
In the health sector, the Ministry of Health has plans to build health centres at Abu Nuseir, Deir Alla, Junch and Ain Al Fasha and will enlarge the Salt Hospital at a cost of JD 930,000. Dr. Abu Sheikha continued. He said that the Jordan Valley Authority has plans to build a hospital at M'addi and health clinics in the Jordan Valley towns of Ruwheh, Arida, Twal Hallabat, Hawashireh, Khannoush, Kafraim and Ramch.

In the field of tourism and archaeology the five-year plan includes excavation work at Zay, Ja'ad, Nabi Ayyoub and Umm Al Dananir, among other areas, and restoration work will be carried out at other sites at a cost of JD 6 million, Dr. Abu Sheikha said.

Joint maritime company to hold board meeting in Damascus
AMMAN (Petra) — The board of the Syrian Jordanian Maritime Company (SJMC) is due to hold a meeting in Damascus Tuesday to be followed by a general assembly meeting on the following day.

Mr. Mansour Shammout, the director of planning at the Ministry of Transport, said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the board will discuss ways of reactivating the company's operations and will endorse the general budget for this year.

The SJMC was established in 1976 and started operations in 1979. Its capital now stands at 100 million Syrian pounds. The Damascus-based company owns two cargo ships: Barada and Yarmouk.

He said there is no mention about ministry's plans for mining and industry except that the cement factory at Fuhels will be enlarged at a cost of JD 7 million within the five-plan.

Dr. Abu Sheikha said that the five-year plan includes projects for generating electric power and supplying electricity to 140 villages and population settlements and improving existing power networks at a cost of JD 27 million.

He said the Ministry of Public Works has drawn up plans to open and expand roads at South Shuneh, Sweich, Salt and central Jordan Valley areas.

The Ministry of Communications, he said, has plans for developing the existing post offices and their services.

Dr. Abu Sheikha said that the Ministry of Education has prepared plans for building 10 schools in the five-year plan. Of these there will be two vocational schools for girls in Balqa Governorate. He also said that the University of Jordan has drawn up plans for building a farm in the Jordan Valley at a cost of JD 344,000.

Social development

In social development, the General Union of Voluntary Societies in Jordan and the Ministry of Social Development plan to carry out projects for the benefit of needy families. These include opening social and cultural centres in the Jordan Valley at a cost of JD 2.5 million and the ministry plans to offer JD 1.5 million in kind and financial aid to needy families, Dr. Abu Sheikha said.

He said that the Housing Bank plans to offer JD 150 million in loans to the public over the coming five-year plan. The Jordan Valley Authority will build a complex for government departments in the northern Jordan Valley at a cost of JD 800,000.

The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, he said, plans to spend JD 12.8 million over the coming five years to buy land and to build public gardens in Balqa Governorate, and the Ministry of Awqaf will carry out projects at a cost of JD 52 million in the same period, he concluded.

Milk treatment seminar ends

By Monika Warich
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In countries with climatic conditions which make cooling difficult to maintain, pasteurised milk is extremely difficult to handle and the trend is towards Ultra Heat Treatment (UHT), Mr. Borge Mortensen said in his remarks at a seminar on the UHT of milk which concluded Sunday.

The seminar was organised by the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Danish embassy and the consulate general in Jordan, Mr. Tawfiq Kassar, and was held under the patronage of Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Ibrahim Badran. The number of eighty participants by far exceeded the expectations of the organisers. There were representatives and delegates from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Planning, the Amman Municipality, the University of Jordan as well as from the Jordanian Dairy Company, the Jordan Dairy Company (Ruseifa) and many other dairies in Jordan.

A major topic of the seminar was the comparison of UHT milk and pasteurised milk concerning quality, health and nutritional aspects. While fresh milk is normally pasteurised at 78°C for 15 seconds, UHT means sterilising the milk at temperatures from 130°C to 150°C for about 2 to 10 seconds. Immediately following this process must be the aseptic packaging of the product, as Mr. G. Kjaergaard Jensen from the Danish Government Dairy Research Institute told the seminar. Professor G. Mogensen of the

Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University of Copenhagen emphasised that UHT milk and milk products can be stored for many months without cooling, and that in fact many countries allow a storage period of up to six months. During that time, neither the quality of the products changes nor are there any health problems. Pasteurised milk, on the other hand, normally keeps for up to one week if cooled continuously, he added.

It is of utmost importance, however, to use only raw material — fresh milk or powder milk and water — of the highest quality and purity in order to achieve satisfactory products, be they Ultra Heat Treated or pasteurised. Denmark therefore imposed very strict legislation on dairy production concerning the standards of raw materials. A paper on this topic was presented by Dr. Olsen of the Danish Veterinary Services during the seminar.

The seminar was initiated and held by invitation of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of discussing fundamental aspects of UHT of milk. Discussion also centred around aspects of packaging and recent developments in UHT technology. Professor N. Skovgaard, also of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, explained. He went on to say that Denmark is one of the leading countries for dairy production and can draw on extensive experience in this field.

UHT milk sold in Jordan is produced by the Jordanian Dairy Company, which yearly processes about 1,000 tonnes of powdered milk imported from Denmark.

'Jordan open for exchanges'

(Continued from page 1)

direction for your discussions. The conference programme has identified major areas of concern with which I broadly agree. At the risk of saying the obvious, however, I would emphasise the importance of arriving at conclusions and formulating recommendations which are realistic in the foreseeable future. Charity, of course, begins at home. National scientific communities are well-equipped to determine the course they ought to take. But if any field of human endeavour lends itself to interdependence, science is that field. For interdependence to grow and bear fruit, however, objectives must be set with clarity and implementation must be possible within a reasonable time-frame. How to go about putting into practice what we all believe to be true is the major challenge facing scientists today. I doubt that many would disagree with the truism:

— That science — and technology — are the motive force for economic, social and industrial development.

— That self-help and the innovative spirit are prerequisites for scientific and technological growth.

— That a greater portion of GNP ought to be allocated to scientific investigation,

— That the enhancement of science, and technology requires a strong political will at home and an open mind abroad.

— That equitable regional and international linkages are beneficial to scientific advancement.

— And, that a determined application of science and technology to development is vital to the improvement of the quality of life, especially in the South.

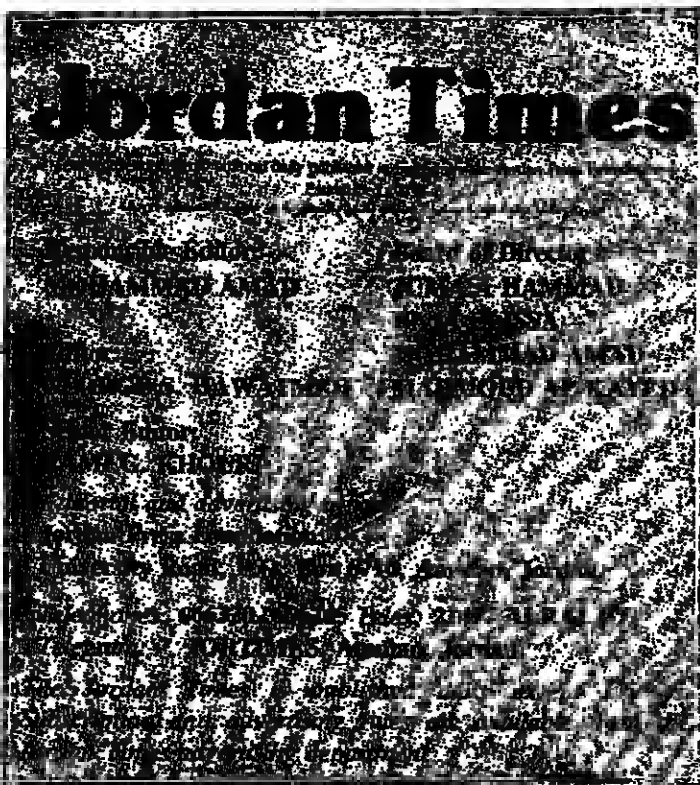
We ask, however: Why have we not practised what we preach? Why have major conferences like UNCTAD, TCDC and many others fallen short of producing a blue-print for development? Why have the industrialised countries and the developing nations been locked in confrontation rather than cooperation? Why do developing countries favour the grandiose projects based on capital and labour and lose sight of the all-important scientific component?

I am hopeful that your conference will seek practical answers to questions such as these. It is most encouraging that the topics of discussion are practical and down-to-earth. North-South cooperation through academies and science councils makes eminent sense. So does the identification of collaborative science projects as well as possible sources of financial support. I am especially encouraged by the attention given

to science teaching, research and scientific equipment, in the developing world. The role of regional and international organisations and science foundations needs to be sharpened and enhanced. A general realisation that all in the North and South will benefit from the free exchange of science, and technical know-how, is an important step along the path of the interdependence we all seek.

Despite fact that it is a small country, Jordan has made a strenuous effort in strengthening its science and technology infrastructure. It has played a constructive role in regional growth and international cooperation in a variety of fields. Informed by a keen awareness of the importance of science and technology to economic and social development, and supported by a rich heritage of Arab and Muslim science, it is open to suggestions by the world scientific community and stands ready to engage in collaborative programmes at regional and global levels.

I look forward to studying your conclusions and recommendations and to disseminating your findings through the many national, regional and international organisations with which I am associated. I wish you every success, and Godspeed with your deliberations.



Taking sides

ISRAELI JOURNALIST Zely Shev says the Shi'ites of Lebanon stood to gain from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and it will be in the interest of both Israel and the Shi'ites to join hands. In a recent article in the Israeli newspaper Haaretz, Shev said Israel can best secure stability and peace in South Lebanon only by relying on help from the Shi'ites and its Amal movement which can stop all infiltrations into northern Israel and prevent Palestinians from carrying out resistance activities there.

During the invasion of Lebanon, Israel did not attack Shi'ite positions, and the Shi'ites continued to strengthen themselves and to build their own militia throughout the three years of occupation of Lebanon. This militia enabled the Shi'ites to first annihilate the Murabitoun movement in west Beirut and then turn to exterminate the Palestinian refugees in camps south of the Lebanese capital. Both the Murabitoun and the Palestinians are known enemies of the Israelis and these developments in Lebanon more than brought joy to the hearts of the Zionist leaders.

Reports from Tunis Sunday said that a group of Palestinian resistance men on the way to carry out anti-Israeli activity inside the occupied Arab territories were prevented from doing so by a group of Shi'ites who later murdered the Palestinians at Ras Al Ain village south of the southern city of Tyre.

The Shi'ites, it can be said, are therefore intent on saving the Israelis the trouble of going north again to deal with the Palestinians. They are doing the job for Israel, making it look as though the Israelis have accomplished their task and achieved their objective from the 1982 invasion by securing the northern borders. No doubt, Israel will reward the Shi'ites. It could release more and more detainees from 'Adit prison camp, which it had been holding as a pawn to pressure the Shi'ites to carry out Tel Aviv's dirty business. Another Israeli-blessed operation by the Shi'ites, and the Zionists would probably sacrifice their own backed South Lebanon Army. Israel has its ways of showing gratitude.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Majority should be respected

THE ARAB League secretary-general has embarked on contacts with Arab countries with the aim of ensuring the convening of an Arab summit meeting tentatively scheduled for July 29 in Casablanca. It is natural for these contacts to focus on those leaders who so far expressed opposition to such a summit that would serve their countries and the whole Arab Nation. Needless to say, the attendance of all leaders is better than having a summit without some of them since this can give further significance to the meeting. Also at the projected summit one cannot expect a unanimous decision on any one topic, and therefore the vote of the majority should be counted.

It is time that the minority at any summit respected the views of the majority, and this is required if any decision or resolution is to be put into practice.

Also there should not be any pre-conditions for attending the summit nor there should be any need for the minority to attend if it wants to impose its hegemony on the majority.

We really hope that the Arab League secretary general will meet with success in his endeavours to convene a summit of all leaders and we do hope that the summit will be held on schedule, regardless of the consent of the minority which shuns it.

Al Dustour: Lebanon turns to Arab League

LEBANON HAS discovered that it cannot do without being affiliated to the Arab League, this regional club that tries to safeguard the interests of all Arab countries. Lebanon has now requested an urgent meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss U.S. measures against Beirut Airport and is urging Arab countries to support its position and to help it defend its rights. Lebanon, by contrast, turned down all bids by the Arab League over the past months to find a solution for the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon with the hope of ending all forms of aggression on the refugees and also rejected an Arab League call for attending an Arab summit meeting to discuss the Palestinian question.

Lebanon has been member of the Arab League over the past 40 years and has benefited from its agencies and felt secure to be affiliated to it and to the Arab Nation at large. It is only natural for Lebanon to turn to the Arab League in times of need and to ask help to fend off a looming threat. We believe that the Arab countries should back Lebanon in its drive to thwart Washington's measures but at the same time we urge Lebanon to abide by the Arab League's principles and resolutions if it wants to safeguard its own interests.

Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. drawn back into Mideast

THE CURRENT American drive to punish Lebanon and to close its airport in reprisal against the hijack of the TWA plane and the seizing of American hostages is bound to have serious repercussions and would draw desperate actions by extremist elements in Lebanon. It is true that the United States is trying to stem terrorism by describing Lebanese territory as a fertile soil for breeding terror and harbouring terrorists but by closing Beirut airport Washington would be punishing the whole population of that country which consider the airport as the main lifeline in the absence of safe sea and land routes.

It is true that the Shi'ites who hijacked the plane did so to cover up for the criminal attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps of Lebanon, but with this action, the Shi'ites have thus drawn the United States back to the region allowing it to exercise another form of diplomatic and military role in Lebanon.

We can only see the American step as leading yet to further violence and further destruction and more acts of terrorism that might happen in other parts of the world. The United States should urge the international community to adopt concerted steps aimed at stemming terrorism. But it can do better by pressuring its ally Israel into stopping all forms of intimidation and terror against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, which lies at the root of the whole current issue.

What hope for peace in the Middle East?

By Hugh Caradon
Special to Arab News

LONDON — More than fifty years ago I went to Jerusalem. I was the most junior member of the British administration of Palestine, and on the day after my arrival in Jerusalem I saw the angry, chanting Arab crowds pouring out of the Damascus Gate in the Walling Wall riots.

I learned then a lesson I have never forgotten, that the antagonism between Arabs and Jews is fiercest over the holy sites of the holy city. On no other issue is there such deep intensity of feeling. No wonder that there was such strong reaction when it was recently reported that a group of terrorists in Israel had plotted to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque in the Jerusalem Haram area.

What hope can there be for peace in the Middle East if there is no peace in Jerusalem where the Muslims will never give up their rights over the holy sites of Islam in East Jerusalem and where the Israelis have already declared the annexation of the whole of Jerusalem to Israel?

I believe that there is a conceivable solution with an Arab Jerusalem and an Israeli Jerusalem with no barriers between

them and freedom of movement between the two (over the old frontier with some minor changes). Such a solution could make the holy city not a barrier but a gateway to peace.

But it is well to remind ourselves that this is by far the most important and by far the most difficult of all the issues to be tackled.

Palestinians

I served the Palestine government in Haifa and Nazareth, and then in Nablus for six years. Nablus is the centre of Samaria and I was in charge of the area between the Jerusalem and the Nazareth districts and from Jordan to the Mediterranean. There were a few Jewish settlements in the coastal plain (and the beautiful Jewish town of Nahanya was established while I was there) but the population of Samaria was overwhelmingly Palestinian with the two Palestinian towns of Jenin and Tulkarm and hundreds of Palestinian villages. I knew every village well and spent most of my time riding to the villages being kindly entertained, while discussing the needs and requests of the villagers.

In nearly every village I had friends for whom I had respect and affection; intelligent, good-

humored and hard-working people.

But early on in the 1930s came the Arab national rebellion against Zionist expansion which spread throughout the country. My neighbouring commissioner was assassinated in Nazareth and when I went home in 1938 my successor was immediately assassinated in Jenin.

The present plight of the Palestinians is indeed terrible. So many have lost their lands and their homes and even more scattered in squalid refugee camps in what remains of the West Bank, and in Jordan, the Lebanon and Syria. Their conditions are extremely wretched and now they are threatened with more expulsions from the West Bank and Gaza, and also from other refugee camps in Lebanon and elsewhere.

Surely in any full solution of the Middle East problem the Palestinians must be given freedom in a land of their own, in a land in which they can be free to decide their own future, and live in peace and cooperation with their neighbours.

Lebanon

Many years ago when I was stationed in Amman I took ten days' leave and walked alone from Tyre

to Damascus (over the top of Mount Hermon). I was most kindly received and entertained in the villages along the way, and I got to know the area part of which has become the scene of such bloodshed and suffering during and after the Israeli invasion.

I found the villagers of southern Lebanon much like the villagers I knew so well in Palestine and Jordan (and I reflected as I walked what a pity it had been that after World War I people of such similar character and occupation had been divided up under British and French mandates).

Surely it is of the utmost importance for Middle East peace, and particularly for the security of Israel, that Lebanon should be freed from Israeli endeavours to penetrate and dominate its southern areas, endeavors which perpetuate unrest and violence.

The United Nations

I do not forget the moment in 1967 when in the United Nations Security Council I turned to my right and to my delight saw the Soviet representative, Mr. Kuznetsov, voting for the British Resolution 242 thus making it unanimous. That moment of unanimous international agreement

was the most hopeful one the Middle East had known. Alas, it was not pursued when Israel rejected all endeavors to give effect to the Security Council's directions.

Since 1967 there have been many proposals put forward on the Middle East. The Europeans did so at Venice and the Arabs at Fez and President Reagan himself later set out his own proposals. But there has been no agreement on the means, the methods, the procedures of progress to peace.

Lately, following the initiative of King Hussein and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has concentrated his efforts on achieving a meeting between the two sides, the Arabs and the Israelis, in spite of the dominating obstacle that neither the United States nor Israel will meet the PLO. Even if both sides did meet it is impossible to imagine that on the main issues, the future of Jerusalem for instance, there could be ready agreement. The United States is in any event known to be strongly on the side of Israel.

What is surely now required is to take the whole problem to the Security Council. The council can meet without any delay and it can continue to deal with the problem

bringing in the Palestinians and the Israelis. All concerned can join in an international determination to find a solution which neither side could initiate but which both can eventually accept. It is not the responsibility of the United States alone. It must be that there is an impartial international initiative to deal with an international danger. And it must be for international authority to insist and ensure that the decisions of the Security Council are put into practical effect.

This is the greatest test ever facing the United Nations. Neither Israel nor the United States can be permitted to prevent the Security Council from facing and successfully dealing with this task.

The purposes are not in doubt or conflict. The true independence of Lebanon, the freedom of the Palestinians in a homeland of their own and the security of Israel in theirs are complementary, each purpose depending on the others.

It is in everyone's interest that an international effort should now be made in the Security Council which was created to deal with such disputes and such dangers and which has the power to ensure that its decision are respected and given effect.

Communist Chinese and Buddhist Tibetans live in surprising coexistence

By Anthony Barker
Reuters

LHASA, Tibet — A public discotheque opened in Lhasa this year — until a group of rugged Khamba tribesmen got drunk there and knifed somebody to death.

Despite such problems, modernisation Chinese-style is beginning to make its mark on city life in Tibet.

Young men wearing the flared-trouser fashions of Peking mingle with traditionally-dressed pilgrims in the markets around the Great Jokhang Temple.

A Tibetan, with the dark glasses and portable recorder that mark a Chinese man of style, plays tapes loudly — though they are Tibetan religious music.

The Chinese Communists have abandoned efforts to remould Tibetans in their own image by force, which culminated in a ban on Tibet's language and religion during the late 1960s.

Instead, they hope the prosperity offered by Liberal new economic policies will undermine Tibet's ancient philosophy, steeped in religion, and cement its unity with the rest of China.

Xu Hongsen, a senior Chinese official in Tibet, said the authorities realised Tibetans would cling to their deep faith in Lamaist Buddhism for generations to come.

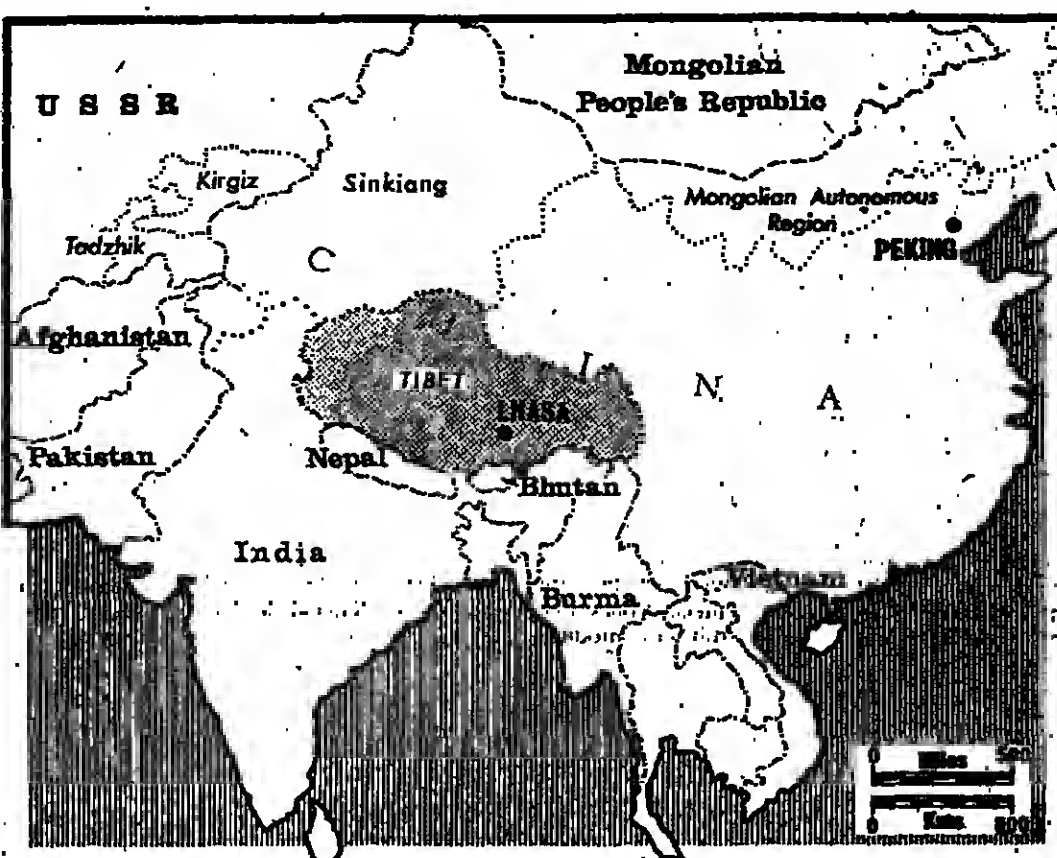
"The problem of religion cannot be solved by administrative measures," he said. "It can only be solved by development of production and of people's living standards."

Even as urban Tibetans adopt the trappings of the new China, many who spoke to foreign reporters here were defiant.

One group of Western-dressed young workers sported badges of the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan leader who fled after a revolt in 1959, and angrily whispered their desire for independence.

The Communists destroyed almost all temples and halted teaching of Tibet's language in the 1960s in an effort to root out its culture and religion.

Now they are making concessions in an effort to heal the wounds and lure the Dalai Lama back to be an official of the Chinese People's Republic.



They are encouraging a revival of Tibetan education, sponsoring resumption of traditional medicine and providing modest subsidies to reopen some temples. Tibetans now hold 70 per cent of official posts, although most crucial top positions are still held by non-Tibetans.

One obstacle is that almost all Tibetans are Buddhists. In theory they are barred from the militantly atheist Communist Party, which rules their lives.

But even this seems to be only loosely applied.

"I am a Buddhist and I go to monasteries, especially on feast days," said Phunor, Wandui, prosperous head of Xiangke village near Lhasa, who joined the party in 1976.

Did he fear expulsion if the party found out?

"No, they would just do some ideological work on me," he smiled. He told reporters he joined the party because he had been poor, as an ordinary Buddhist

Lama before Chinese troops moved into Tibet in 1951.

"I was liberated by the party and I had profound feelings towards it," he said.

Inevitably, Tibetans look to China for modern education, especially the generation now in its late twenties which was not taught to read Tibetan in schools.

While Lhasa bookshops again sell books on local religion and culture in Tibetan, for literature and modern science Tibetans must go to the Chinese-language shelves.

But the two communities do not mix much. In the tiny village bar at Dingri, on a high pass leading to Nepal, the Tibetans sat drinking buttered tea or beer in one room, while Chinese hydropower engineers played mahjong in the other. Inter-marriage is rare.

Instead of trying to swamp Tibet with Chinese settlers, Peking now sends Chinese experts there on temporary assignments.

It said recently that graduates could return home to China after eight years service.

For many Chinese, a posting to Tibet is a hardship sweetened only by pay bonuses and regular plane tickets home. They complain of poor food, altitude sickness and the strange language.

Others, especially long-term residents, express pride that they are helping Tibet to develop and that they understand the local language and customs.

Violent confrontations are getting rarer as China's policies soften. However, one young Chinese woman who lives in Lhasa said many Chinese stay at home during major Tibetan festivals for fear of being beaten up.

The People's Liberation Army also still stations highly-visible troops in Tibet, guarding bridges with bayonets fixed or maintaining the strategic roads, to ensure that the autonomous region remains part of China.

Gandhi unleashes demon against 'black' money

By Ajay Sen
Reuters

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has unleashed a Hindu demon called "Ketu" to haunt Indians who draw on hidden, untaxed wealth to buy diamonds for their wives, build luxury homes and hold lavish parties.

Anxious to fulfil his election pledge of a clean administration, Gandhi has launched "Operation Ketu" to trap the owners of this "black money," and recover billions of dollars which have escaped the taxman and are eroding the economy.

The sweep began after an official report last month estimated that India's black money was worth \$31 billion in 1983-84 and financed what may be the world's largest "parallel" economy.

It began spectacularly when hundreds of tax men stormed the offices of brokers on the Bombay stock exchange and brought trading to a halt in the search for untaxed funds. That investigation may take weeks.

Ketu, described in Hindu mythology as the most powerful of demons, is a symbol of evil and corruption. He earned the wrath of the gods when he stole a bowl of nectar, the drink that gives eternal life, and his fate is a warning to India's tax-dodgers.

Lord Vishnu, the protector of the Hindus, chased and killed him with his sharp-edged discus, recovering the precious nectar.

Operation Ketu has already captured some nectar. Illicit gold worth millions of dollars has been unearthed and at least 26 people have been arrested. Finance Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh told reporters.

Singh predicted vigorous enforcement of tax laws to find black money and help bridge a budget deficit of \$2.79 billion in the year ending March 1986.

"We will go after the big fish. New laws will be enacted and there will be no let-up in our drive against economic offenders," he said. There would be "no sleep for tax dodgers," and no concessions for those with political clout.

Tax administration is being revamped and Singh said a new bureau of economic intelligence would co-ordinate law enforcement and tax collection in the blitz on illicit wealth.

Special courts will try operation "Ketu" cases and tax officials will conduct door-to-door surveys to trace those who have acquired property beyond their declared means.

Last month's 600-page report on black money was prepared by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, an independent body of top economists, at government request.

It estimated that black money was equivalent to a fifth of India's gross domestic product, the official measure of the total value of goods and services produced in the country.

The revenue lost on unpaid taxes was huge.

The report said the black economy was destabilising monetary policy and its "pernicious effects" now extended to politics, administration and social values.

It also embarrassed New Delhi with a charge that the government was also a party to the black economy.

"Matters have worsened considerably, especially with the reported growth of political fundraising through government contracts," said the report.

Indian newspapers have reported that businessmen pay millions of dollars to political parties to secure withdrawal of tax cases, or for import licences.

"Those in political authority have undermined the process of government," said the Economic Times.

A Western banker, who asked not to be named, told Reuters: "The real problem is scarcity of consumer goods in India. Indians prefer to buy a smuggled video recorder of colour television set because it is cheaper."

That view was echoed by the Financial Express: "It is a pervasive regime of shortages which sees a premium on everything, from a telephone to steel quotas."

Lisbon-Peking talks over Macao could be much easier than Hong Kong debate

British talks over Hong Kong have been in the limelight. There is a similar position on the mainland: Portugal's colony of Macao. However, Portugal's talks with China about Macao could be easier than the Anglo-Chinese talks, as David Dodwell recently in the colony, explains.

"We are a people of discoverers and colonisers who today, without complexes, can assume and review the positive contributions we have given to civilisation and culture," Portugal's President Antonio Ramalho Eanes said in Macao recently.

Macao, one of the final vestiges of Portugal's colonial heyday, was welcoming a Portuguese head of state for the first time in a mutual history which stretches back almost 400 years. This "first" comes just days after Portugal and China agreed to begin formal talks next year aimed at returning the territory to full Chinese sovereignty.

"We have at times deviated and made mistakes that do not need to be hidden, but we have been able to learn, and blend our personality," he said.

In a comment pointed more in hope at the Peking officials who will make up China's negotiating team than to his audience of Macanese, mixed race locals who carry Portuguese nationality, he said: "We have respected local habits and customs. We did not smash local cultures and lifestyles."

Portugal's negotiations over Macao's future could be easier than Britain's talks with China over the future of Hong Kong. The issue of sovereignty — fiercely fought over in the case of Hong Kong — has been resolved. Portugal has offered twice to return Macao to Chinese sovereignty — on both occasions to be rebuffed because, from Peking's point of view, the time was not ripe.

Since 1976 it has defined Macao as Chinese territory under Portuguese administration. There is no deadline hanging over negotiators: Portugal was granted power to administer Macao in perpetuity.

China sees a blueprint for a settlement over Macao in the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong's future, ratified in June in Peking. Some optimists have suggested that the acrimony and obduracy which marked much of the Sino-British negotiations were due to Peking's awareness that concessions made in the Hong Kong agreement would have to be made for Macao and eventually for Taiwan. If this were the case, then they expect Portugal's negotiations to progress more smoothly; unless Lisbon decides to depart from the Hong Kong script.

However, there are reasons for fearing Portugal's negotiations in some respects will be more difficult than those over Hong Kong: — Some local observers suggest that China agreed to compromise only reluctantly over issues in Hong Kong because of its considerable economic value. They note that Macao has no similar leverage; its economy is barely one-tenth the size of Hong Kong's and the lion's share of government revenue comes from a tax on gambling.

If China has less reason to make concessions to Macao, Portugal is also less well equipped than Britain to put up a fierce defence against what it might see as unreasonable Chinese demands.

Its diplomatic service is small, few have experience of China or speak Mandarin, and few have direct

knowledge of Macao or its mainly-Chinese community.

China's promise that "Hong Kong people will rule Hong Kong" is not easily transferred to Macao. Senior positions in government, the judiciary, and the police are filled either by contract staff from Portugal, or by Macanese.

The task of training a caucous of Chinese to fill the vacuum will be formidable: secondary education is limited and the territory's only university — the privately-funded University of East Asia — is no more than an embryo institution.

The Portuguese legal system used in Macao, staffed exclusively by Portuguese nationals, offers no attractions to the Chinese. Unlike the system of British law (practised in Hong Kong by Chinese as well as British) which China has agreed to accept after 1997, it is rarely used in international business. Even if China decided to retain it, the task of training Chinese to practise it would be daunting.

It was no accident that the main theme of Portuguese President Eanes' day in Macao was the need for unity in the Portuguese (which includes the Macanese) community. The president governor has been at loggerheads with local political groups since he stepped into the territory in 1981, and this has aroused anxiety and irritation among Chinese officials who play a discrete background role in decision-making in the territory.

It was also seen as significant that the president did not meet members of the local legislative assembly during his stay in Macao, but was guest at a lunch hosted by Macao's Chinese Commercial Association. There could be no clearer indication of the political power already wielded on China's behalf by members of the local Chinese community — a power structure parallel to the formal one overseen by the Portuguese administration.

It is unclear how seriously the power of Portugal's negotiators will be undermined by the existence of an authoritative Chinese voice in Macao. It may result, however, in their negotiating mainly over the rights of the tiny Portuguese and Macanese communities which account for about 3 per cent of the population.

Chinese figures in Macao have been veiled in their comments. Ma Man-Kei, head of the Chinese Commercial Association and a member of China's National People's Political Consultative Committee, has called for "stability, harmony and development."

Li Yu-Ki, head of Nam Kwong company, Peking's informal diplomatic presence in Macao, said of the formal negotiations: "Macao residents' opinion will be relayed to Peking."

The ball is in the court of President Eanes and its negotiating team. His "people of discoverers and colonisers" will have to narrow hard the "positive contributions" they have given to civilisation and culture. Otherwise, unassessable China may choose to respect local habits and customs less than Portugal would like — Financial Times news feature.

Latest cancer drug gets favourable results in Japan

By Marilyn Chase

SAN FRANCISCO — In a quiet medical debut, undertaken in secret to avoid a stampede by the desperately ill, a Japanese pharmaceutical company is giving an experimental cancer drug to 100 patients stricken with the disease.

And with that, the race to market the latest proposed cancer therapy already has an early leader.

The drug, known as tumour necrosis factor, or TNF, is a natural human protein that the white blood cells make in small quantities to aid in the body's defences. When it is injected into a mouse cancer, the tumour sometimes begins to "necrose," or die away, within 24 hours.

The appearance of exciting new approaches to treating cancer, of course, sometimes seems as perennial as an event as springtime — and as sadly limited. Often disappointed researchers are appropriately wary of this one. Still, the U.S. National Cancer Institute's director of cancer treatment, Bruce Chabner, describes TNF as "the most important new biological agent we will put into human tests this year."

Testing procedure

Years of such tests will be needed before the U.S. Food and Drug Administration can assess TNF's safety and efficacy and then decide "if all goes well — to let it be marketed. Three biotechnology concerns in the U.S. Genentech Inc., Biogen N.V. and Cetus Corp. — are preparing for such human trials by testing TNF against animal cancers and against human cancer cells in a laboratory dish.

With years of testing needed, the significance of the early Japanese lead could prove nil. Nevertheless, the Japanese company doing the previously unpublished tests, Asahi Chemical Industry Co., has disclosed that it began the human trials three months ago and already is seeing some interesting results.

Maomi Seko, Asahi's president-designate, says that so far the tests at 14 Japanese universities haven't shown any side reactions more serious than slight fevers. Safety, not effectiveness, is the purpose of this first phase of human trials, but Mr. Seko says he has early evidence that "the drug is working through necrosis of the tumours. In most of the cancers we have seen, Asahi's early observations have been presented formally at a meeting in Kyoto."

And although the FDA, unlike Japan's equivalent, the Koseicho,

hasn't approved clinical testing, TNF is being used on one patient in the U.S. The FDA granted a special "compassionate exemption" to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Centre in New York, the institution where TNF was isolated 10 years ago, to treat one gravely ill patient. Sloan-Kettering won't provide any details.

Patent competition

Parallel to the race for FDA marketing approval is the patent competition. The winner of that contest won't necessarily keep the others out of the market — they may pay the winner for a license to produce or they may win their own patents on slightly different varieties of the material. But the patent race nevertheless is vital, and here Genentech, because it was first to publish work on synthesized TNF, holds the early lead.

The big U.S. suppliers of current chemotherapy drugs, companies such as Bristol-Myers Co., Eli Lilly & Co. and the U.S. unit of Switzerland-based Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., haven't undertaken TNF research. But as the \$2 billion chemotherapy market begins to mature and level off — sales fell 5 per cent in the first quarter of this year — some securities analysts expect the mainstream suppliers will look to TNF, too. "They'll want to be at the forefront of research," says David Barsh of Dean Witter. "There's a realization at these companies that what they're now selling represents less-than-ideal therapies."

Cancer drugs are part of a three-part approach to treatment, the two other methods being radiation therapy and surgery. Classic chemotherapy drugs are such potent toxins, with such severe side effects in some cases, that medicine has welcomed the natural substances known as biological response modifiers. Among these are the interferons, interleukins, monoclonal anti-bodies and now, TNF.

Comrades in arms

TNF's role in the body isn't well understood. Some think it evolved as a protection against the ancient scourge of malarial parasites. It may work by binding to a receptor on a tumour cell's surface and sending out a signal that triggers destruction of the cell. It works better against some cancers than others. And, might it even show that the use of TNF and a kind of interferon known as gamma interferon brings better results than the use of either

alone. Sydney Salmon, who heads the University of Arizona's cancer centre, says he has observed a clue that leads him to believe TNF and interferons may be natural comrades in arms that rush to the site of tumour to fight the invader. "Interferons are produced by suppressor T-cells, and TNF is produced by a monocyte," or early stage of a kind of white blood cell, Dr. Salmon says. "In a regressing tumour, we often see both suppressor T-cells and monocytes. We don't know for sure, but we think they may be releasing their products at the tumour site."

Since the body produces TNF in minute amounts, the breakthrough needed for its widespread testing was its synthesis by gene-splicing. South San Francisco-based Genentech accomplished that a year ago, followed by Cambridge, Mass.-based Biogen, Asahi and Cetus, which has headquarters in Emeryville, Calif.

Most of these companies also are working with research or marketing partners. Asahi, for instance, is cooperating with City of Hope, a nonprofit research hospital in a Los Angeles suburb. Although nonprofit, City of Hope will reap royalties if Asahi's TNF makes it to market. Asahi, a \$4 billion chemical conglomerate dubbed "the Japanese Du Pont," also apparently has the biggest TNF budget, \$50 million for the life of the project.

But Asahi has done little work with gamma interferon, the substance that seems to work synergistically with TNF. Genentech is a leader in research on gamma interferon, which, though in clinical trials, still may be years away from being marketed.

Asahi's head start on TNF testing "doesn't set us back," contends Genentech's president, G. Kirk Raab. In a market where team play is a plus, Genentech has allied itself with two powerful partners: Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH of West Germany and Fujisawa Pharmaceutical of Japan. "No doubt (Fujisawa) can catch up," Mr. Raab says.

Genentech enjoys a four-part advantage, he contends. First, it led the pack in reporting TNF's structure, splicing the gene for TNF into bacteria and producing the synthetic protein. It also was first to publish its feat — establishing a "road map" for its patent. Second, Genentech's patent covers the use of TNF in patients. Third, Genentech's patent covers the use of TNF in patients. And, fourth, Genentech's patent covers the use of TNF in patients.

and Mr. Raab asserts that the company has staked a strong and defensible patent position.)

Second, Mr. Raab says the company has more clinical experience in the U.S., Europe and Japan than rivals have. It also is building a new production plant at its South San Francisco headquarters. And fourth, Mr. Raab says, by the time TNF is ready "we'll have two or three (other) recombinant products in the market creating confidence" in the company.

Genentech's TNF budget, at \$32 million, is smaller than Asahi's. But Mr. Raab says the budgets of Genentech's German and Japanese partners "are immense, and they're giving it very high priority." Genentech also points to its early position in gamma interferon as an advantage.

Biogen, with offices in both Cambridge and Geneva, Switzerland, also is doing clinical trials with gamma interferon. It is testing the substance on 450 patients now. And Biogen's production and marketing partners, BASF AG of West Germany and Santory Ltd. of Japan, "have TNF on as fast a track as we can provide them with material," says Mark Skalesky, the company president. Biogen is building a plant near Geneva at which it hopes to produce both gamma interferon and TNF.

Marketing complexities

Marketing could get complicated, however. Santory makes its own gamma interferon and has licensed it to Schering-Plough Corp. of Kenilworth, N.J., which owns 10.8 per cent of Biogen. "There's no conflict of interest now," says Mr. Skalesky, "but there will be when both products are on the market."

Cetus, meanwhile, professes to be untroubled by all this early jockeying for position. Cetus was the last of the U.S. contenders to get into the scientific journals with its TNF production report, in April. The reason, it says, was that it made a strategic protein modification — or "mutate" — of TNF possessing superior biological activity.

"Our mutant strategy set us back three to six months, but we feel it will give us a better-than-natural protein and a strong patent position," says Robert Fildes, company president. "Genentech's TNF is a very good product, but it would be immune to future charges of infringing someone else's patent. That, a Genentech spokesman

notes, "would be settled in a court of law.")

Cetus has targeted about \$30 million for work on TNF, of which it has spent \$3 million so far. Mr. Fildes considers Genentech the company to beat. But he believes that if all goes well, TNF could command a \$500 million market 10 years from now, "big enough to support several players."

Meanwhile, two Japanese companies besides Asahi are working on TNF or forms of it, even though they currently aren't aiming at the U.S. market. The two are Dai-ichi Pharmaceutical Co. and Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co. The variety that Yamanouchi is developing is called Krebs Statika, or KBS.

Coley's cocktail

For all the recent attention paid TNF, its roots in medicine go back nearly a century. A 19th-century New York Surgeon, William Coley, noticed that cancer patients sometimes mysteriously improved after a bout of infection. He began injecting them with a crude cocktail of bacteria dubbed "Coley's toxin" to try to rally the natural cancer-fighting factor. Some got better; some just got sick. But for decades, authorities regarded his work as too exotic, and it was more or less ignored.

It wasn't until 1975 that Lloyd J. Old and colleagues at Sloan-Kettering nailed down the identity of the tumour necrosis factor — a protein that could kill mouse tumours in 24 hours without hurting surrounding healthy tissue.

Some, including Dr. Old himself, believe that his seminal work on TNF is directly responsible for TNF achievements of the Japanese. Katsuyuki Haranaka of the University of Tokyo department of internal medicine, "was a student of mine from 1978 to 1980," Dr. Old says. "He's done purification of rabbit TNF, leading to the work of Asahi and Dai-ichi." Dr. Haranaka subsequently discovered the TNF-like protein called Krebs Statika that Yamanouchi is developing.

Following Dr. Old's work, TNF still had to wait nearly a decade until gene-splicing made it possible for laboratories to have enough material to work with. The availability of genetically engineered TNF will "revolutionise" research on biological response modifiers in cancer patients, says Samuel Broder, the associate director of clinical oncology at the U.S. National Cancer Institute.

A million caveats remain. Despite the promising results so far,

U.S. researchers worry about side effects to the bone marrow, the nervous system and other organs. "Anything that potent has potential risks," says Seth Rudnick, an oncologist and a Biogen vice president. Dr. Rudnick worries that quick death of tumour cells could release a logjam of cell debris into the bloodstream, clogging the liver and kidney and causing organ shutdown.

Varying effectiveness

TNF's effectiveness, to the extent it is known, also seems to vary widely under different conditions and with different cancers. Dr. Salmon of Arizona, a consultant to Genentech, found that TNF alone killed 60 per cent of some myeloma tumour cells in the test tube, but the kill rate rose to 94 per cent when it was used in combination with gamma interferon. At M.D. Anderson Hospital in Houston, Evan Hersh, who is working with Cetus's TNF, says an array of 20 different breast-cell tumour lines shows widely varying response to TNF — suggesting it may work with some patients but not with others.

Still other researchers think that TNF, because it is naturally present in the body, may be suitable for long-term use (unlike potent toxins now used in chemotherapy) but may only control a cancer without curing it.

Finally, everyone worries that TNF will be swamped by the rising tide of expectations that engulfed interferons and dwarfed their real success against hairy-cell leukemia. "If TNF turns out to be active against only half the breast tumours and half the colon tumours, it will be a great addition to the cancer armamentarium, but people may still be disappointed," says Dr. Rudnick of Biogen. "I'd caution against waves of enthusiasm followed by waves of disappointment."

At City of Hope, the Los Angeles hospital working with Asahi, Charles Todd is deeply saddened when cancer patients clamour for TNF. Mr. Todd, a white-haired chemistry Ph.D. who heads the immunology department at the hospital's Beckman Research Institute, understands their feelings: He battled colon cancer himself six years ago. Now, he describes the effort to test TNF as "my main mission."

He flips excitedly through photos of shrinking colon, breast and lung tumours in mice. "It's very encouraging," he says, "to see the three biggest killers responding." —The Wall Street Journal.

Randa Habib's Corner

Lucky those who own a car

LUCKY ARE those who own a car. They can take a drive any time they wish to cool themselves down, relax and think clearly for a while in the privacy of their rolling machines.

A reader who called me recently was in a state of near breakdown. I had to put an effort to calm herself down in order to understand what her problem was. "I am fed up with buses," she said. I still did not understand.

"Well," she explained, "I do not drive you know... I have no car and I regularly take the bus from my parents' house to my office. The problem is that I like to meditate on the road."

"It is your right," I answered. "Yes, but have you ever tried to meditate in a bus? It is impossible," she said. "Passengers make such noises... some start telling the story of their adventures with loud laughter and innuendoes. Behind me, as usual, a young girl speaks in confidence with a friend of hers about her personal problem. A woman complains that life is hard, another one loudly munches a sandwich, yes, it always happens and it is so every day and there is not much that can be done about it."

Could she not meditate at the office? "no way" she said. "Nor at home because we are always busy with visitors and relatives."

She said she sought to take a trip to Aqaba where she could relax near the sea under the sun. One morning she bought herself a ticket on a charter bus to Aqaba and no sooner she sat in her seat, than fellow passengers started their own private concert, singing loudly, applauding, even dancing.

She took it easy in the beginning thinking that the passengers would soon get tired and she would have some peace before the end of this five-hour trip.

But as soon as the singing died down, a young man, with a victorious look, took out his portable tape recorder and played it. Miserable those who do not own cars.

'Mars underground' gathers renewed strength in the U.S.

By Michael Battye
Reporter

WASHINGTON — The dream of putting a human colony on Mars is undergoing a quiet revival in the United States.

Calling themselves "The Mars Underground," scientists from government, industry and universities have thrashed out the problems and possibilities at two conferences in recent years. Their conclusion: only a lack of money and political will are holding back mankind's next great space adventure.

"If we wanted to put people on Mars, it could be done by the mid-1990s," asserts Leonard David of the private National Space Institute in Washington. "We've been down the road (to the moon), now it's time to leave town."

Mr. David is a leader of "the underground," an informal grouping of an estimated 150-200 experts, dedicated to "landing the human species on, and eventual occupancy of, the red planet."

Although a Mars mission seems unlikely soon, members of a new National Commission on Space, which includes former astronauts and politicians, say it appears to be only a matter of time before a manned Mars shot happens.

The commission, appointed by President Reagan, is due to present a report in May next year outlining what it thinks the U.S. space programme should look like over the next 20 years.

"Everybody is talking about man on Mars and I think the debate will be more about when we go rather than whether we go," commission member David Webb

told Reuters. Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which runs the U.S. programme, say the agency is only starting to consider possibilities of a manned Mars mission as phase three of a new programme of exploration.

America has sent nothing to Mars since 1976 when unmanned Viking 1 and 2 missions landed and sent back streams of data for years. In 1991 the Mars Observer is due to blast off for studies of Mars from orbit as the start of stage-two probes.

Beyond that, NASA officials said, there is nothing concrete on the drawing board although they are considering sending an unmanned craft to land on Mars, collect samples and return in a manner similar to early moon explorations.

To "The Mars Underground," such mechanical probes are no match for what humans could accomplish. In an interview, Mr. David recalled that Viking 1 failed to produce clear evidence on whether there was any sort of life on Mars although it landed with instruments designed to answer that question.

"Basically it replied: 'Would you repeat the question, please?'" Mr. David said.

The "underground," which produced a report after the second of its conferences and is planning a newsletter, claims human flexibility and mobility would get much better results.

It plan calls for a permanent human presence on Mars with a first mission carrying 15 astronauts on a six-month journey.

Toxic pea poses new threat to Bangladeshis

By John Fullerton
Reporter

DHAKA — Survivors of the cyclone and tidal wave that devastated islands off the Bangladesh coast last month face a new threat, this time from a small pea that produces a deceptively attractive flower.

No one here knows why botanists dubbed *Lathyrus sativus* "the chickling pea", but its potential and its dangers were known in mankind more than 2,000 years ago.

The trouble is that those who depend upon it for survival as a cheap and protein-rich food — the poor — seldom get the message. "The plant grows like a pea in an English garden and it has a pretty blue flower," said neurotoxicologist Peter Spencer from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York.

But it has disabled hundreds of thousands of people in Africa and Asia, including Bangladesh. Consumption of large quantities of the toxic pea can cause lathyrism, a disease that eats away at the victim's spinal cord. Early signs are cramp and a sense of stiffness in the legs.

At the very least, the victim suffers from an incurable limp or awkward "scissors" gait. At worst, he is paralysed from the waist down and for many sufferers that means a life sentence as a beggar crawling the streets of a teeming "Third World" city.

Yet the chickling pea is sold by the bucketful in Dhaka market and its price is listed in local newspapers. "Khesari" as it is known here is prized as a cash crop because it has

a high protein level, is highly resistant to drought, grows easily, needs little cultivation and is often cheaper than wheat or rice.

"It's seen as a hardy survival crop and there's a danger that those affected by the cyclone — in other words Bangladesh's poorest people — will consume it in large quantities," Mr. Spencer said.

"Hippocrates (the Ancient Greek physician) knew about it — but neither he nor we know how much you have to eat before you are at risk. As a rule of thumb I would say lathyrism attacks people who use the pea for two-thirds of their diet," he added.

In Bangladesh the pea is used for making bread or a thick soup called dal.

Investigations have shown that in some areas of Bangladesh lathyrism affects 25 out of every 1,000 of the local population. Mr. Spencer, together with neurologists from West Germany and France, is in Bangladesh to complete eight months' research aimed at identifying the toxin.

"We would then hope to breed it out of the plant," Mr. Spencer said. The result could well be a new wonder-food for the world's hungry millions.

"All you have to do is to scatter the seeds on the ground," he said. "You could sow it from aircraft and it might become one answer to the famine in Africa."

Mr. Spencer said that the team is telling the 250,000 people left homeless by the May 24 cyclone that they can continue to eat chickling pea.

"But we advise them not to allow it to form more than a third of their diet," he said.

'Peace Park' confronts the Reagans and Washingtonians

By John Shiffman
Reporter

WASHINGTON — Across the road from the White House, in a park cluttered with placards warning of nuclear doomsday and other dangers, William Hall runs up a passerbly with a video camera to call his "peace gun."

"Welcome to 'peace Park', the free speech room of the White House," says the tall, gaunt Hall, who spends his days among the various crusaders who occupy this green.

While Mr. Hall films reaction to his own, obscene placard, peace advocate Concepcion Picciotto sits nearby with a wire basket on her head. Her 10-foot-tall sign depicts President Reagan as an anti-Christ figure holding an MX-missile before a background of billowing bright red mushroom clouds.

Of her wire basket, Mr. Picciotto says: "It protects me from the secret rays the CIA beams me with at night."

Mr. Hall asserts that he works for the Soviet secret police. Ms. Picciotto and Mr. Hall are just two denizens of a protest camp in Lafayette Park, opposite Mr. Reagan's residence. Washingtonians are debating whether it is a tribute to freedom or an eyesore full of crackpots, ripe for

police action.

The scene confronts not only the Reagans, who might easily view the kerfuffle as the antics of family quarrels in the White House, but also hordes of passersby on Pennsylvania Avenue and the thousands of tourists who visit the executive mansion.

Lafayette Park, a square filled with trees, tulips and statuary, has been a traditional demonstration site since the anti-war rallies of the 1960s. Sikhs chanted there against visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi early this month.

What is relatively new, and increasingly controversial, is the live-in protest now maintained by a band of squatters, some of them homeless and vagrant, amid often-lurid signs.

Calls for disarmament and predictions of nuclear armageddon are the dominant themes. "If genocidal weapons are peacekeepers then Hitler was a saint," reads one slogan. Others proclaim that "abortion is murder," denounce the Supreme Court and other government bodies or list crude references to sex acts.

The squatters, now engaged in cat-and-mouse games with police who control their presence through a permit system, hand out leaflets and try to strike up conversations with passersby. Some take a tolerant view, but

many are outraged.

"I think it's a disgraceful display," said a visitor Ed Childs of St. Louis. "They grow long hair, camp out and think they have the right to ruin a beautiful park."

Andre Williams, a native Washingtonian, is embarrassed by "ugly signs and ugly people" in front of the White House. "Yes, they have a right to protest, but do they have to do it here?"

A visitor from Malaysia agreed. "It is not good for people to come to America to see the White House and see these bums with the signs. It is very disrespectful to the... presidency."

The park became home to the permanent protest in October 1983, when authorities declared the White House pavement off-limits to round-the-clock demonstrators who used to lean signs against the presidential mansion's iron fence.

The protesters simply crossed the avenue and established 24-hour displays, now somewhat larger, in the park.

The National Park Service has written regulations designed to make non-stop vigils a difficult proposition. Stationary signs may be erected, but they must be manned at all times. Protesters are not supposed to "camp out" — sleeping while storing personal effects on public

lands.

"We respect the rights of individuals to protest in Lafayette Park, but a public permit must be obtained and the conditions of the permit must not be violated," said Earl Kittleman of the park service.

Police have made several "clean-up" sweeps through the park, confiscating signs and chasing off sleeping protesters, since a new crackdown began on May 1.

This strains the ingenuity of people like Mr. Hall, who has lived in or around the park since February as one of about a dozen full-time "residents."

He cannot leave his signs or they will be confiscated. He cannot fall asleep or he will be arrested. His solution is to sleep off the grounds while friends guard his signs.

Mr. Hall's personal goal is to film and record his chats with people and donate these "lectures" to the Library of Congress.

He and the other park-dwellers — including a number of vagrants not involved in the protests — dine on food donated by charities, churches and local restaurants.

The most dedicated and defiant protester seems to be Concepcion Picciotto, who describes herself as a native of Spain but a U.S. citizen. She says she has kept a 24-hour peace vigil outside the White House for the past four years.

Dutch masters back home after 200 years

By Barbara Walton
Associated Press

ROTTERDAM — Peter the Great and Catherine the Great had an eye for art, and stocked up on Dutch and Flemish old masters. Many of them haven't been seen outside Russia for more than two centuries — until now.

After prolonged negotiations, the Soviet Union is giving the Netherlands a look at some of them from the Hermitage Museum's extensive collection of Dutch and Flemish art.

Now on Exhibit at the Boymans-van Beuningen Museum in Rotterdam, the 41 paintings on loan from the Leningrad Museum include works by 17th century masters Rembrandt, Rubens, Ruisdael, and Van Dyck.

Once the Winter Palace of the Czar when Leningrad was known as St. Petersburg, the Hermitage has a major section devoted to

Dutch and Flemish art — a passion of modern-day Soviet art-lovers, according to museum art historian Paul Donker Duyvis.

"It's a just strange to realise that someone far away in Russia has such a beautiful collection of Dutch art," said Donker Duyvis, who visited the Hermitage in preparation for the loan exhibit.

"When I saw the 24 Rembrandts together, the Russian curators saw me looking and smiling and asked 'Do you regret they are all here, and not in Holland?'" he told the Associated Press in a recent interview.

"But they bought the paintings at a very early period, and have a real interest in Dutch art."

"They didn't steal the paintings like Napoleon did or the English with the statues in the Parthenon," quipped Donker Duyvis. The Hermitage collection was started by Peter the Great, who ruled from 1682-1725, and was

known as the father of modern Russia.

A giant of a man whose primary goal in statecraft was to open up his country to western influences, he bought his first Dutch painting — a Rembrandt — when he visited the Netherlands in the early 1700s.

The most zealous of collectors, however, was his grandson's wife, Catherine the Great, who ruled from 1762-1796.

"She was really incredible, in every field," Donker Duyvis said, adding that the empress of all the Russias "bought like a mad woman. She bought complete collections at sales and auctions, sending ambassadors to buy for her."

Being in the royal and then the Soviet state collections has prevented the wear-and-tear which afflicts many old masters traded from one private collector to another, according to Donker Duyvis. "The quality of the collection is

something which is really incredible. The major part of it has been in the Hermitage Museum since its foundation in the 18th century," he said.

Donker Duyvis said the Hermitage's Dutch and Flemish collection is further enriched by the addition of privately-owned paintings confiscated by the state after the 1917 Communist revolution.

Highlights of the exhibition include Rembrandt's "Flora," a painting in which Rembrandt's wife, Saskia, is depicted as the Roman goddess of spring and flowers, and Rubens' "Roman Charity," based on a classical myth in which a daughter suckles her imprisoned and starving father.

The "Masterpieces from the Hermitage, Leningrad" exhibition was arranged as part of a cultural exchange programme between Leningrad and Rotterdam.

Becker beats Curren in men's final

Young, unseeded player lifts Wimbledon crown

LONDON (R) — Boris Becker of West Germany won the men's singles title at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships when he beat American Kevin Curren 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4 in the final Sunday. Becker became the youngest, and first unseeded, player to lift the Wimbledon men's singles title in fine style.

The 17-year-old played with remarkable composure from the start of the final and achieved what neither John McEnroe nor Jimmy Connors could do when he broke South African-born Curren's feared service in the second game.

Curren had not dropped serve since beating compatriot Mike de Palmer in the third round, but three atrocious volleys presented Becker with an early 2-0 lead, and the young West German made the most of the chance by holding serve to 30.

Number eight seed Curren, who blasted his way past both defending champion McEnroe and Connors in straight sets in his two previous matches, was totally out of touch on his volleys.

He had to save a break point when serving at 1-4 but finally held serve with his second ace of the match — and his 77th of the tournament.

Games went with serve until 5-3 when Becker clinched the set with two lightning aces and two blinding service winners.

Curren pulled himself together and levelled the match by taking the second set 7-6 after an enthralling tiebreak.

If anything, both men increased the power in the second set and Becker threw Curren a long, challenging look after contemptuously slamming a blistering backhand down the line off a full-blooded first serve in the opening game.

Though he held serve, Curren still appeared riddled by nerves while Becker, in contrast, even indulged in a piece of Franz Beckenbauer-style ball juggling after levelling at 1-1, despite having two break points against him.

Though the rest of Curren's game still mistimed at times, his service finally began to function in the expected manner and he survived a seventh-game crisis — when Becker held three game points — to move 4-3 ahead with his sixth ace.

Becker seized the next game with three aces and from 4-4 games went with serve until 6-6 when the tiebreak started.

Becker took an early grip by taking the first point on Curren's serve with another lightning forehand crosscourt winner and actually led 4-2 before surrendering five successive points.

Curren broke back with a sweet backhand down the line on the seventh point of the tiebreak, reached set point with a dream backhand pass, and levelled the match with yet another flashing passing shot which left Becker stranded.

The two players were so evenly matched it took a tiebreak to separate them again in the third set, Becker triumphing 7-3 this time after winning the first six points.

But the centre court crowd, which had been firmly behind Becker at the start of the match, perceptibly changed allegiance as the young West German began questioning every close call, and grumbled about every poor bounce.

As Becker became increasingly fractious, so Curren briefly asserted his authority in the third set by achieving a service break in the seventh game.

But the West German broke back immediately, and despite squandering a set point in the ninth game, and two more in the 11th, he went on to win the tiebreak with a series of thudding returns and serves.

He also finished the set 19-11 ahead in the aces count after two hours 34 minutes play.

From that moment Becker broke Curren for the third time in the match at the start of the fourth set, the teenager was always in control and wrapped up a 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4 victory after three hours 18 minutes of enthralling tennis.

Sadly, as the quality of Becker's play reached new heights of excellence, his triumphant war dances

after winning a big point rattled Curren and the two men snarled at one another across the net on more than one occasion.

Curren, who had been given a warning at the start of the set for exceeding the time limit, continued to contest every rally defiantly, but Becker, his clothes covered in dust from his repeated dives about the court, always held the upper hand.

Serving to save the match at

3-5, Curren presented Becker with championship point by serving his sixth double fault at 30-30, but saved the situation with two brave volleys and a crunching smash.

At 5-4, Becker showed the first sign of nerves. He opened by serving a double fault, reached 40-15, served another double, and then took the championship with yet another booming service winner.

Dutch cyclist wins 9th stage

EPINAL, France (R) — Dutch cyclist Maarten Ducrot made up for the disappointment of failing to win the first stage of the Tour de France after leading for 160 kilometres by winning the ninth stage Sunday.

He raced clear of his four co-leaders in the last 10 kms of the 173-km leg from Strasbourg to take a stage victory in his first tour. His win did not affect the top overall positions headed by France's Bernard Hinault, as Ducrot is trailing by more than 22 minutes.

The Dutchman's studies as a biology student kept him out of

the professional ranks until this year and he has been racing only six years.

In 1982 he was a member of the Netherlands Foursome who won the world 100 kms team time trial championship at Goodwood, England.

Six days ago another member of that team won a tour stage. Gerrit Solleveld, now Ducrot's professional teammate, was successful at Pont Audemer.

Ducrot crossed the finish line 37 seconds clear of Frenchman Rene Bittinger and Nikl Rutimann of Switzerland, who had led for 71 kms.

Chinese gymnasts defeat U.S.

LOS ANGELES (R) — China's gymnasts gained their second victory in two days over the U.S. when the Chinese women recorded their first victory over the American team in four meetings Saturday night.

China won the women's match 193.05 to 191.725 on the second day of a three-day meet, after the Chinese men had gained revenge for losing the 1984 Olympic team gold medal to the U.S. by winning their match 285.10 points to 284.85.

Wang Xiaowen led the Chinese women to victory, totalling 39.05 points in the four events and winning the women's all-around competition which took place simultaneously.

The 17-year-old Wang scored 9.80 on both the vault and floor exercise, 9.75 on the uneven bars, and 9.70 on the balance beam.

The American who had been favourite, finished third with 38.70 points after spoiling her routine on the uneven bars.

The mishap cost Mar the overall title as she scored just 9.15 points on the bars while racking up 9.85 points on each of the three other events.

Neither team included any members of last year's Olympic squads.

Sunday's programme consists of men's and women's individual events.

Xu Wenhong, 18, of China finished second with 38.75 points while 15-year-old Sabrina Mar,

Gohr experiences delight and despair

BIRMINGHAM (R) — World sprint champion Marlies Gohr experienced delight and despair in a chequered effort for East Germany at an Athletics International Saturday.

Gohr clocked a superb 10.92 seconds — the fastest ever by a woman in Britain — to win the 100 metres from compatriot Silke Gladisch, who recorded 11.15.

But Gohr later caused East Germany's disqualification from the 4 x 100 metres relay by dropping the baton when she was 10 metres clear on the anchor leg.

Gohr's blunder enabled Britain to win the race in 44.50 seconds, but East Germany's overall superiority gave them the lead at the halfway stage of both the women's match (51-31) and the men's contest (63-53).

But the British men lead Japan 66-43 in the other international on the same programme.

East Germany's European sprint champion Frank Emmelmann was upstaged by local sprinter Lincoln Asquith, who thrilled his home crowd by winning the 100 metres in 10.20. Emmelmann clocked 10.36.

De Leva retains European bantam title

LERICI, Italy (R) — Italian taxi-driver Ciro de Leva stopped Spanish challenger Enrique Rodriguez Cal in the seventh round of their European bantamweight title fight Saturday night. It was De Leva's third successful defence.

De Leva was well ahead on points and floored the 34-year-old Spaniard with a powerful right hook to the body in the fifth.

Rodriguez Cal, who weighed in at 53.1 kg to the champion's 53.5 kg, was little more than a punchbag in the sixth round but he came back fighting in the seventh.

The challenger landed a flurry of blows to De Leva's head but the Neapolitan showed no reaction and sank another hook to his opponent's body.

Piquet races away with French Grand Prix in his Brabham

LE CASTELLET (R) — Former world champion Nelson Piquet raced away with the French Grand Prix Sunday, revelling in the sunshine as he ended a bleak spell with his first win of the season.

Piquet, without a victory since Detroit over a year ago, manoeuvred his Brabham to the front early in the race and never let his rivals get close enough to deny him the 13th triumph of his 101-race Grand Prix career.

Finland's Keke Rosberg, who sandwiched a world title win between Piquet's two victorious years of 1981 and 1983, produced a storming finish to snatch second place ahead of Frenchman Alain Prost.

Prost kindled hopes of his third French victory in five years when he swung his McLaren past the Williams of Rosberg as they started the 39th of the 53 laps on the rapid Le Castellet circuit in the south of France.

He had cut Piquet's huge advantage from 22 seconds to under 10 with five laps to go, but could not reel the Brazilian in and succumbed to Rosberg's charge in the final lap.

Rosberg, winner in Detroit two weeks ago, began the race in pole position before he was overhauled by Piquet on the 11th lap, Prost on the 39th and Italy's Elio de Angelis after the 40th when he stopped to change all four tyres.

The tyre-change was completed in only 8.8 seconds and heralded a typically robust challenge by Rosberg, who shattered the circuit record on his 46th lap when he dipped under one minute 40 seconds at 209.34 kph.

But Piquet was still more than six seconds clear of the Finn at the end of a race he had started with only one point gleaned from six previous outings this season — sixth place in Detroit.

"I'm very happy after all the problems we've had this year — all the failure and how uncompetitive we were," Piquet said.

"With 20 laps to go I started to slow and then I saw Alain coming up very quickly behind me. The last five laps I had no tyres and I just managed to finish the race."

Piquet piloted his blue-and-white Brabham from fifth place on the grid to third at the end of the first lap, swept ahead of compatriot Ayrton Senna's Lotus in the seventh and juggled past Rosberg on an S-bend to take the lead in the 11th.

Italy's Michele Alboreto retired in a cloud of smoke on the fifth lap when the engine of his Ferrari blew up but remained world championship leader with 31 points from seven races.

Prost joined Elio de Angelis in second place overall on 26 points

as the Italian and his Lotus were denied fourth place on the eventful last lap by the Ferrari of Stefan Johansson. The Swede had worked his way up from 15th place on the grid.

Title-holder Niki Lauda featured in an absorbing three-way tussle for second place with Rosberg and Prost for 20 laps in the middle of the race.

But after threatening to overtake Rosberg several times, the Austrian's challenge was ended after 30 laps when the gearbox of his McLaren broke. It was Lauda's sixth retirement this season.

Senna, second on the grid, made a pit stop on lap 10 for attention to his gear selectors. One lap adrift when he resumed, he crashed at the signers curve when the engine of his Lotus failed at the end of the long mistral straight.

"I went off backwards through the catch-fencing. One of the catch-poles struck my helmet," said Senna, out of luck since his victory in Portugal in April.

The mishap occurred at the spot where the Williams of Nigel Mansell crashed in practice Saturday, forcing the Briton to miss the race.

Austria's Gerhard Berger and Italy's Pierluigi Martini bumped each other out before the halfway mark, while Britain's Martin Brundle and his new Turbo Tyrrell stopped on lap 33.

Connie sets world record in cycling

COLORADO SPRINGS (AP) — Three-time world sprint champion Connie Paraskevina set a world record in the 200-metre event Saturday and Lutz Heschlich continued his domination in the men's match sprints as he took the title in the final day of the 7-eleven-bicycling magazine Grand Prix finals.

Paraskevina, of the United States, blazed Saturday to an 11.39-second clocking in the 200-metre attempt to break the previous record of 11.753 seconds, set by Natalya Krouchenitskaya of the Soviet Union in Moscow in 1980.

Isabelle Nicoloso of France, who earlier had beaten Paraskevina in the match sprint competition, clocked an 11.457 time to break the old record, but fell short of Paraskevina's title in the event.

Heschlich, who set a men's world record of 10.19 seconds Thursday in 200 metres, beat East German

countryman Michael Uebner in two straight heats to claim the men's title.

Heschlich, the 1980 Olympic gold medalist and two-time world sprint champion, clocked a 10.10 in his second and deciding race over Uebner. But the time did not count towards the record because it was done in competition and not alone on the track as all world records require in cycling.

His time, however, was a world's best in outdoor competition.

Rebecca Twigg, the U.S. Olympic silver medalist in the women's road race last summer in Los Angeles, won the women's individual pursuit title over Patti Cashman of the United States.

Paraskevina's world record was the third world mark set in the three-day bicycling event. Heschlich set the men's 200-metre mark on Thursday and Shaun Wallace of Great Britain set a world mark in the flying kilometre on Friday.

Uwe Messerschmidt, a West German who won a silver medal in the 1984 Olympics, won the men's point race.

Asquith beats Emmelmann

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — East German sprinter put European 100 metres champion Rank Emmelmann, of East Germany, in the shade with a sparkling 10.20 seconds win.

ton Asquith.

The Midlands sprinter put European 100 metres champion Rank Emmelmann, of East Germany, in the shade with a sparkling 10.20 seconds win.

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Gandhi rejects no-war pact with Pakistan

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Sunday rejected Pakistan's offer of a no-war pact and mutual inspection of nuclear installations but said progress has been made in improving relations between the South Asian rivals.

In his first news conference with national media since assuming power on Oct. 31, Mr. Gandhi also expressed confidence of restoring normalcy to Sikh-dominated Punjab state.

Mr. Gandhi answered several questions on India-Pakistan relations in the wake of last week's talks in New Delhi on normalising ties between the subcontinent neighbours that have fought three wars since independence in 1947.

He reiterated that India believes Pakistan is "fairly close" to manufacturing nuclear weapons, adding, "if they do have a weapon it will change the situation in the region and we should have to react in some manner."

Pakistan has proposed mutual inspection of nuclear facilities, but India, which exploded an underground nuclear test device in 1974, has refused.

"We feel it would not be adequate for the guarantees that we need and it would give an excuse for clandestine development," Mr. Gandhi said at the nationally televised conference.

On Pakistan's standing offer of a no-war treaty, Mr. Gandhi said, "there are many problems with this. We are in favour of a much more comprehensive treaty... we feel that a simple pointed thing would not give the necessary results."

India has proposed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. The foreign secretaries of both countries are scheduled to meet in New Delhi later this month to discuss the proposals.

Mr. Gandhi said last week's meeting of the India-Pakistan joint commission had made "good

progress," especially in cultural exchanges and travel procedures. "There has been a general understanding of each other's perspectives for the region," he said.

However, he noted that the two sides failed to make any headway in expanding trade.

"We have been very positive in our attitude and we're willing to do much more," he said. "It is up to the Pakistan government to move forward and help us to do that."

Mr. Gandhi said chances are "very high" of restoring normalcy to Punjab, where Sikh militants have been demanding greater autonomy and extremists waging a bloody campaign for a separate state.

"The situation is very fluid and sensitive," he said. "We will have to watch it as we go along."

Mr. Gandhi said he hopes to hold elections in Punjab before the Oct. 6 expiry of president's rule, or direct federal control, in the state. But he said the regulation would be expanded by constitutional amendment if necessary.

Punjab has been under president's rule since 1983 due to Sikh terrorism. The state did not putake in last December's parliamentary elections that Mr. Gandhi won in a landslide.

Mr. Gandhi said the leader of the Sikhs' Akali Dal Party, Harbans Singh Longowal, had taken "positive steps" to foster Hindu-Sikh unity and improve the atmosphere in Punjab.

"I congratulate him on that and we look forward to him moving even further ahead, bringing about a complete normalcy in

Punjab," he said. In an opening statement in Urdu, Mr. Gandhi expressed grief over the June 23 crash of an Air India Jumbo jet off the Irish coast that killed all 329 people aboard.

Later, without referring to speculation that the crash was caused by a Sikh terrorist bomb, he said Indian airlines had since taken security steps that will make it "very difficult for anyone to do anything."

Mr. Gandhi said he hoped the U.S. and Canadian governments would deal firmly with Sikh extremists in their countries. "We see on one hand government talking against terrorists and extremists and at the same time they are helping them," he said.

Mr. Gandhi was asked whether he would ever consider imposing a national state of emergency as his assassinated mother, Indira Gandhi, did 10 years ago. Civil liberties were suspended and thousands of political opponents jailed.

"I think at that time it was the right step," he said. "There were various forces working. If those conditions are repeated it might be necessary to have an emergency... I personally am not in favour of using such harsh measures if they can be avoided. But if it is necessary they must be used."

Mr. Gandhi charged opponents with exploiting the situation in Gujarat, where the chief minister quit Saturday after four months of violence over reserved jobs and college places for the underprivileged claimed more than 200 lives.

"The reservations for scheduled castes and tribes are in no way under question. There is no question of changing or altering those at all," Mr. Gandhi said.

Mr. Gandhi said his government was looking for new ways to curb India's rapid population growth.



BLACK SEA EXERCISES: A Soviet Sea — HMS Nalad, is the first Royal Navy vessel to enter the sensitive Warsaw Pact sea waters since 1979 for Black Sea exercises (AP wirephoto)

Guinea hunts for failed coup leader

CONAKRY (R) — Guinea authorities have sealed the borders in a hunt for former Prime Minister Diarra Traore who masterminded a coup attempt in which 15 people were killed and 100 wounded.

The government said Col. Traore and about 100 others were believed to have been involved in Thursday's bid to overthrow President Lansana Conte while he was out of the country.

At least five present or former ministers have been arrested. Members of the government said that all exits from the capital Conakry, had been blocked and the country's borders would remain closed until Col. Traore was caught.

In a radio broadcast Saturday Col. Conte said he was in control. Col. Traore, prime minister until a government reshuffle last December, took advantage of Col. Conte's absence at a West African summit in Togo to seize Conakry Radio station and announce he had assumed power. But within hours troops loyal to Col. Conte had recaptured the radio.

Col. Conte, greeted by huge crowds at the airport and along the 17-kilometre road into Conakry when he arrived home on Friday, told a news conference Saturday night that he would have returned even if Col. Traore had succeeded. "I knew the situation in Conakry was not good," he said. "But

I did not think there was going to be a coup d'etat because I was sure that a coup in Guinea now would fail."

Administrative Reform Minister Mamadou Balde said Saturday many members of the government involved in the plot to overthrow the president had been arrested and more arrests were expected.

He said those held included Youth Minister Mamadi Bayo, Lancine Keita, a permanent secretary with ministerial rank, former Industry Minister Mohammed Sako, former Energy Minister Kabassan Keita and former Higher Education Minister Sidi Keita.

The owner of the cabin, Leonard Lake, 39, committed suicide by swallowing cyanide when confronted by police.

Lake, a companion of Ng's, was linked to the disappearance of as many as 25 people. Searches have so far found the remains of at least six people buried on the cabin grounds.

California authorities found a 4.2 meter by 4.8 meter bunker at the cabin site that they said was used as a torture chamber. Police also said they found numerous video tapes, one showing Lake and Ng tearing at the clothes of a woman handcuffed to a chair.

Lake came to police attention last month during an investigation of a shoplifting incident.

On Saturday Calgary police said a scuffle broke out when store guards stopped Ng. He pulled out a .22 calibre handgun and shot one of the guards before he was subdued.

The guard was slightly wounded. An FBI spokesman in San Francisco said federal agents and California authorities would go to Calgary to begin extradition proceedings.

Ng faces a hearing in Calgary Monday on charges of attempted murder, unlawful use of a firearm and theft.

Accused U.S. murderer held in Canada

CALGARY, Alberta (R) — A former U.S. Marine sought in connection with a California mass murder case was arrested by Canadian authorities after allegedly shooting a store security guard.

A Calgary police spokesman said Charles Ng, 24, was arrested early Saturday afternoon at a store where he was allegedly shoplifting food.

Ng, who was dishonourably discharged from the Marines for stealing weapons, had been sought by U.S. authorities since early June when they uncovered a sex prison in an isolated cabin in Wileysville, 260 kilometres east of San Francisco.

The owner of the cabin, Leonard Lake, 39, committed suicide by swallowing cyanide when confronted by police.

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Mugabe toughens stance after victory

HARARE (R) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, re-elected in a landslide victory in Zimbabwe's first post-independence general elections, will not take a tougher line with the country's 100,000 white minority and the opposition.

The former guerrilla, who led a bitter, seven-year war against white rule over then Rhodesia, seemed ready to drop his policy of reconciliation after his ZANU-PF Party captured 63 of the 79 parliamentary seats at stake in the poll.

At his first post-victory press conference he reaffirmed his determination to scrap almost immediately the 20 seats reserved for whites until 1990 under the British-drafted constitution.

And he had harsh words for his main rival, veteran nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, whose PF-ZAPU Party won 15 seats.

Mr. Mugabe accused the whites, who gave massive backing to former Rhodesian leader Ian Smith in last week's white poll, of being deceitful and rebuffing his policy of racial tolerance adopted at independence in 1980.

Mr. Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), the successor to the Rhodesian front government which broke with Britain in 1965 and jailed Mr. Mugabe for 10 years, captured 15 of the 20 white seats.

An independent group of white parliamentarians, defectors from Mr. Smith's party in the past three years and favoured by the government, won only four seats.

On Saturday Mugabe charged that the constitutional clause guaranteeing white seats was "glaringly objectionable" and he would move speedily to abolish the seats.

"The choice must be made whether such a piece of paper is what must be revered or attach greater importance to the will of the people. When a constitution is pitted against the will of the people, then it is no longer a constitution," he added.

He said those "white racists" who had not accepted his government had to leave Zimbabwe, a move political analysts said was likely to plunge its resilient economy, still in the hands of whites, into uncertainty and cause a drain of qualified people from the country.

Mr. Mugabe, under pressure from radicals within the ruling party, told Mr. Nkomo, whom he accuses of fomenting a three-year rebellion in southern Matabeleland province, to stop the

activities of the rebels or PF-ZAPU would be banned.

He also pledged to move vigorously towards creating a Socialist one-party state within the next five years. Opposition parties have called this an alien idea which would lead to abuse of power.

But diplomats and analysts said Mr. Mugabe would still need the support of the minority Ndebeles, who overwhelmingly voted for Mr. Nkomo in the poll, if he was not to polarise Zimbabwe's tribes over the question of one-party rule.

ZANU-PF did not win one seat in Matabeleland. The 63 it did win came from the majority Shonas, further highlighting the tribal divisions in this southern African nation.

Analysts suggested Mr. Mugabe would deny Mr. Smith or Mr. Nkomo, or their party representatives, any voice in the government he is expected to form in the next few days.

This would lead to confrontation and the potential obliteration of the PF-ZAPU and CAZ leaders as Mr. Mugabe fulfilled his long-cherished ambition of introducing a one-party state, they said.

ican cuts diplomatic links with Taiwan and the Vatican insists on its right to choose bishops.

The continued confinement of some Roman Catholic priests in Chinese jails has also been a problem and in 1982 the Pope broadcast a special mass for "persecuted Catholics."

There have been signs recently that both sides would like to find a compromise.

A number of senior Roman Catholic Church figures have been allowed to visit China in the past year, including Mother Teresa and Cardinal Jaime Sin of the Philippines.

Last month, Peking and the Vatican even agreed to share astronomical technology and equipment.

It was an interesting echo of the way Jesuits first gained entrance to the Chinese court in the 16th century — by predicting eclipses.

Pravda: U.S.-Soviet ties are at crossroads

MOSCOW (R) — In an unusually mildly-worded article, the Communist Party daily Pravda said Sunday Soviet-American relations were at a crossroads and that the November summit could help decide which path the superpowers should take.

U.S.-Soviet relations needed a serious lift and both nations should show the world they were switching from hostility and antagonism to a search for mutual understanding, commentator Boris Orekhov said in the daily's International Review section.

President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are due to meet for the first time on Nov. 19 and 20 in Geneva.

Orekhov said there had been "huge interest" in the summit announcement and the news that Mr. Gorbachev would also travel to Paris for talks with President Francois Mitterrand in October.

The column, headed "for peace and mutual understanding," said the world stood before a choice: Either an arms race in all directions or an all round strengthening of security.

It did not criticise the U.S., although separate articles in the paper made the usual complaints about U.S. military policy.

Western diplomats said the tone of Orekhov's article matched comments made by Soviet officials since the oews on Wednesday that the first summit in six years would go ahead.

Orekhov said the Soviet government and party had always favoured personal contacts between world leaders and that the development of such ties contributed to improving understanding.

Running of the bulls festival opens

PAMPLONA, Spain (AP) — Two men were seriously injured on the opening day of the annual week-long San Fermin running of the bulls Sunday. The injured — Jose Luis Lopez Beorlegui, 38, and Juan Miguel Vicente Catalan, 28 — both suffered serious wounds in their right legs.

Navarra Hospital officials said. Several other people also were slightly injured. The one kilometre run from the corrales to the bull ring where the bulls were expected to be killed later Sunday in a professional bullfight, took 3 minutes and 10 seconds. A group of men ran ahead of the bulls, officials said. Women are not allowed to run along with the bulls.

The running of the bulls will take place every morning until July 14, when the festival of dancing and drinking ends. The San Fermin Festival began in 1591. Bulls have gored 52 persons to death since that date, according to official records.

Miss Colombia wins costume competition

MIAMI, Florida (AP) — Miss Colombia, Sandra Bern Caldas of Cartagena, has won the Miss Universe costume competition with her fantasy outfit representing clothing worn by the Sanjameno tribe.

Miss Spain, Teresa Sanchez of Savilla, finished second with a ruffled dress from the 1930s era. The costume event is used as a warmup for televised pageant, which is scheduled for July 15. Saturday's competition will have no impact on the Miss Universe judging.

Pope Pius IX on road to sainthood

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope Pius IX, a conservative 19th Century Pope, who became a virtual prisoner in the Vatican when his external political power was overthrown, advanced towards sainthood. In a ceremony attended by Pope John Paul, a decree was promulgated recognising the "heroic virtues" of the Italian Pontiff who headed the church for 34 years and died in 1878.

Pope Pius IX was the last Pope to exercise political rule beyond the tiny Vatican enclave. He strongly but unsuccessfully resisted the unification of Italy, which was achieved in 1870 when Piedmontese troops captured Rome and the Papal States. He also championed traditionalist views in the church.

Recognition of "heroic virtues" normally means that a candidate for sainthood eventually will be declared blessed, or beatified, which is an intermediate step towards the ultimate canonisation.

TV director found murdered

LOS ANGELES (R) — Barry Crane, a successful television director and one of the top U.S. bridge players, was found bludgeoned to death at his home here police said. He was 57. Crane's body was found in his garage by his housekeeper, a police spokesman said. Police did not yet have a motive for the killing but tentatively ruled out robbery, the spokesman said. Crane directed scores of popular television programmes, including segments of Dallas, but achieved his greatest triumphs at the bridge table. According to the American Contract Bridge League, he held the title of Life Master and accumulated some 35,000 master points in tournament play, tops in North America. His television credits, in addition to Dallas, included segments of Mission Impossible, Police Story and Mannix.

Convicts run counterfeit ring

SYDNEY (R) — Convicts at a new maximum security jail used prison machinery to forge dollar bills and notes to obtain unemployment pay, officials said Sunday. The discovery of the counterfeiting racket at Sydney's Parakea Prison pointed to gross incompetence or collusion by prison officers, State Corrective Services Minister John Akister said. The Sunday tabloid newspaper the Sun-Herald reported that hundreds and possibly thousands of 20 dollar bills forged in the jail had been circulated in Sydney for months. Jail discharge slips, used to obtain a week's unemployment benefit on release, were printed with false names on sophisticated prison workshop equipment installed to print government stationery, it said.

Weather helps U.S. firemen fight blaze

LOS ANGELES (R) — Firefighters in nine western U.S. states and British Columbia have battled fires that have blackened more than 200,000 acres (80,000 hectares), but the biggest blaze was being brought under control with the help of unexpected cool, damp weather.

A brush fire that has consumed 81,000 (32,000 hectares) acres in the Los Padres National Forest, some 130 kilometres north west of Los Angeles, since Monday was 57 per cent controlled Saturday morning, the U.S. Forest Service said.

The blaze has destroyed \$3 million worth of citrus and avocado orchards and 12 homes, and 42 people, most of them firefighters, have suffered minor injuries.

Coastal fog and cooler temperatures after a week of red-hot weather boosted the morale of the 2,800 firefighters battling that blaze.

Sri Lanka, separatists start peace talks today

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan government officials sit down with Tamil separatist guerrillas for the first time Monday to talk peace at an Indian-sponsored parley to the remote Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan.

The main Tamil political party, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), will also attend the secret talks aimed at ending violence between Sri Lanka's majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils in which hundreds have died.

Although the Tamil groups have campaigned for the past decade for an independent state in northern and eastern provinces, Information Minister Anandattisa De Alwis said on Friday the talks in the Bhutanese capital Thimpu were starting on the basis that a separate state would not be conceded.

Tamils, who form only 12.6 per cent of the island's 15 million people, complain that the Sinhalese-dominated government in Colombo discriminates against them in language, education, employment and land settlement.

Faced with a refusal by President Junius Jayewardene to countenance a Tamil state, the guerrilla groups and the Tamil party have agreed to consider a viable alternative, political sources said.

The sources said the government, which has agreed to redress Tamil grievances, would put forward proposals to devolve power to Tamil areas within a unitary state.

Mr. Jayewardene has said power could be devolved through a system of district development councils, while the Tamils have sought the merger of northern and eastern provinces into one regional council.

Details of the speech were broadcast Saturday night by the official Kabul Radio. The radio, monitored in Islamabad, did not say when the politburo met.

Mr. Karmal repeated an amnesty offer to Afghan exiles, saying "the arms of the motherland are open for its sons."

The radio said the politburo approved a report from Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost on his indirect talks with his Pakistani counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Geneva last month.

The United Nations-sponsored talks, due to resume next month, are aimed at the withdrawal of an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan and the return of about 4.5 million Afghan refugees living in Pakistan and Iran.

Mr. Karmal said his government wanted to wipe out sources of tension and remove difference through direct friendly

Peking seeks no territorial gains from Hanoi, aide says

PEKING (AP) — China does not crave an inch of land belonging to Vietnam, a prominent Communist Party leader has said during an inspection tour of the border zone where conflict first erupted in 1979.

"We don't want an inch of land belonging to others, but we shall not allow an inch of our land to be encroached upon either," Hu said while inspecting troops in the Fukashan area of Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, the official Xinhua News Agency reported Sunday.

The agency said Mr. Hu, a

member of the party secretariat and protégé of Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, inspected the trenches and told soldiers to heighten their vigilance.

Border skirmishes have subsided in recent weeks.

China and Vietnam, former allies, accuse each other of aggression along the mountainous border. China invaded its southern neighbour in 1979 in reaction to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, which ousted the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge.

Karmal offers friendship while warning neighbours

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghanistan has offered friendship to three neighbouring countries while warning of unspecified consequences if they continued to help guerrillas fight the Soviet-backed government.

"We offer the hand of friendship to Iran, Pakistan and China," President Babrak Karmal told the politburo of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

At the same time Mr. Karmal accused Pakistan of becoming "a tool in the hands of American imperialism" and warned it would be responsible for the consequences if "violations and plots" were not stopped.

He said the reactionary Iranian government was also training, arming and sending counter-revolutionaries into Afghanistan, adding: "The Chinese hegemonists also have a hand with them."

Mr. Karmal accused all three of interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs and advised them to take "useful steps in accordance with the wishes of their people and principles of peace, coexistence and good-neighbourliness."

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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THE TALE OF THE QUEEN OF DIAMONDS
DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

Both vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ A864
♥ A95432
♦ Q
♣ 63
WEST
♠ Q9
♥ KJ86
♦ J553
♣ J108
EAST
♠ J10732
♥ Q10
♦ 6
♣ Q9752

SOUTH
♠ K5
♥ 7
♦ AK109742
♣ AK4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.
The entourage created quite a stir as they left Buckingham Palace and marched to Speaker's Corner in Hyde Park. In the van was the Queen of Diamonds, carrying an "ERA" poster and shouting "Women's Rights." Two pages raised her up on a packing crate, from where she addressed the motley crowd that had gathered round her. "For too long we women have knuckled under to protocol. Even a queen is expected to win a trick only because she is accompanied by her consort or via a finesse. There is

Justine 1230